

# ARMY



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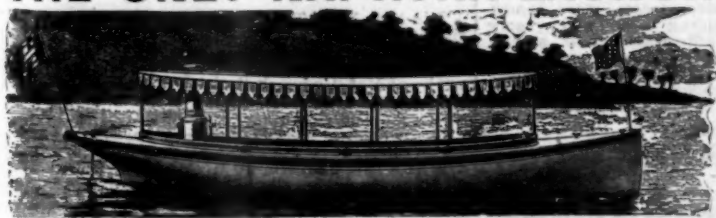
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### LAUNCH OF THE NEW YORK.

FROM the great shipbuilding yard of the Wm. Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Company was launched, at 2.30 P. M., on Dec. 2, the U. S. armored cruiser *New York*, in the presence of 15,000 people, included among whom were some of the most distinguished officials of the Nation and State. It was by all odds the most interesting event of the day in the ship-launching line. Every possible arrangement had been made by the Messrs. Cramp to make the occasion well worthy of the great ship and the country that owns her, and that they succeeded admirably every one present could attest. Miss Helen Page, daughter of J. Seaver Page, secretary of the Union League Club of New York, broke the traditional bottle of wine upon the the great steel ram of the cruiser as she slid from her wooden cradle into the Delaware River and christened her *New York*.

Among the invited were the President and his Cabinet, the Governors of New York and Pennsylvania, the city officials of New York and Philadelphia, the naval attaches of foreign Governments, Navy officers and prominent citizens all over the country. In all about 5,000 invitations were sent out. President Harrison, Secretary Blaine, Secretary Rusk, Gov. Hill, Gov.-elect Flower, and Gov. Pattison were forced to decline the invitation to be present, owing to the pressure of business upon them.

Two platforms had been erected, one directly beneath the bows of the cruiser and the other on an adjoining wharf. The christening party, headed by Mr. Cramp and Secretary Tracy, and about 150 specially invited guests, made their way toward the stand beneath the cruiser. The other stand was crowded with about 5,000 people, and, as after those who had cards had been admitted the gates of the yard were thrown open, about 15,000 people in all were collected to see the *New York* go off.

After Secretary Tracy, Miss Page and others of the party had taken their places, Constructor Lewis Nixon began to make preparations for the launch. The shoring that held the cruiser in place was knocked away, Mr. Nixon gave a warning call to Miss Page, the great steel hull trembled from stem to stern and then began to move down the ways.

Just as the cruiser started Miss Page struck the gayly beribboned bottle she held in her hand against the keel that was slipping by her, close above her head, and as the wine flowed from the broken bottle she cried out, "I christen thee *New York*." A shout went up from the crowd when it saw the cruiser begin to move, steam whistles shrieked shrilly and handkerchiefs, flags and hats were waved. Faster and faster the vessel rushed down the smoking ways, until with a plunge that sent a wave surging over the neighboring wharves, the future pride of the Navy slid into the river. The impetus shot the cruiser half way across the river, when the anchors from her bow were let go and she swung slowly around with the tide.

After the launch a collation was served in the old room of the yard.

Among those from New York were: Capt. Henry Erben, U. S. N.; Gen. F. P. Earle, Aaron Vanderbilt, Wm. H. Wiley, P. A. Engr. F. C. Bieg, U. S. N.; Chief Engr. Wm. W. Dungan, U. S. N.; W. H. Stayton, Chief Engr. J. W. Thomson, U. S. N.; Miers Coryell, Chief Engr. A. W. Morley, U. S. N.; Chief Engr. Geo. W. Stivers, U. S. N.; Col. Horace Brooks, U. S. A.; Naval Constructors Frank L. Fernald, W. L. Capps and Thomas E. Webb, U. S. N.; Chief Engr. S. L. P. Ayres, U. S. N.; P. A. Engr. John C. Kafer.

The National Capitol was represented by the following persons whose comfort was well looked after by Lieuts. Buckingham and Sutherland, who had charge of the two trains carrying the invited guests.

Mr. H. W. Raymond had charge of all the arrangements connected with invitations and transportation, and that he did his work well goes without saying:

Paym.-Gen. Edwin Stewart, U. S. N.; Lieut.-Comdr. Frank Curtis, U. S. N.; Capt. George Dewey, U. S. N.; Engineer-in-Chief G. W. Melville, U. S. N.; Lieut. B. H. Buckingham, U. S. N.; James M. Reilly, M. B. Wright, B. F.

Gilkeson, John Cassels, James F. Wilson, F. M. Cokerill, George W. Smith, John W. Noble, Gen. and Mrs. J. R. Hawley, Miss Horner, Capt. N. H. Parquhar, U. S. N.; Ensign J. J. Blandin, U. S. N.; J. A. Gieselsheimer, Col. W. R. Remy, W. P. Hepburn, Lieut. E. D. Tausig, U. S. N.; Lyman R. Casby, R. P. Peters, H. W. Rush, Secretary of the Senate Aaron G. McCook, Joseph H. Outhwaite, Pay Dir. T. H. Looker, U. S. N.; Wm. Cresswell, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Chapman, John Sanford, Acting Rear Admiral and Mrs. John G. Walker, Lieut. Charles O. Allibone, U. S. N.; Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N.; Lieut. and Mrs. Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N.; Lieut. and Mrs. Frank L. Denny, U. S. N.; Lieut. S. C. Leiby, U. S. N.; Comdr. W. B. Hoff, U. S. N.; Mrs. and Miss Hoff, Lieut. C. A. Bradbury, Naval Constr. J. J. Woodward, U. S. N.; Naval Constr. Thomas E. Webb, U. S. N.; Chief Engr. Fletcher Montgomery, U. S. N.; Chief Engr. N. P. Towne, U. S. N.; and Miss Towne; Chief Engr. John Lowe, U. S. N.; Comdr. J. S. Nowell, U. S. N.; Lieut. Thomas D. Griffin, U. S. N.; Capt. F. V. and Mrs. McNafr, U. S. N.; Darin A. Greene, W. E. Fosse, George E. Ellen, John F. B. Stockbridge, F. O. Manderson, Sperry Lewis, Lieut. W. H. Reeder, U. S. N.; Comdr. Silas W. Terry, U. S. N.; Lieut.-Comdr. C. T. Hutchins, U. S. N.; Capt. Mahan, U. S. N.; W. H. Bowels, H. C. Hansborough and Secretary of Spanish Legation Frank Gilkeson.

ACTING REAR ADMIRAL WALKER was ordered on Friday to proceed as soon as possible with the *Chicago*, *Atlanta* and *Bennington* to Brazil. The *Newark* has been detached, and is now at Hampton Roads awaiting orders. Will probably be assigned to home station.

### FAILURE OF A KRUPP GUN.\*

IN your number of the 16th inst. you have mentioned the bursting of a 15cm. 40 cal. Krupp gun here at Horten, stating that the rupture took place a little behind the trunnions. I beg to inform you that the rupture took place at the breech, just at the middle of the wedge; that the latter and part of the breech were detached from the gun, but, excepting a small widening of the loading chamber, this was the only damage done to the gun. Here we are quite convinced that the rupture is occasioned, not by any flaw in the steel, but only by the high pressure caused by the explosion of a charge of powder too quick-burning for the gun. By pellets placed in the wedge we have found a pressure of 7,000 atmospheres, but it has probably been still higher. The charge was 24 kilos. of powder and 51 kilos. projectile; it gave an initial velocity of only 637m. At Essen the gun gave an initial velocity of only 631m., with 26.5 kilos. of a slower-burning powder, and the same kind of projectile. In my opinion this is one proof more of the high pressure generated by the powder here employed.

(Signed) C. W. WISBECK,  
Chief of Naval Ordnance (Norway).  
HORTEN, Oct. 19.

\*This is sent to us by Fred Krupp through his agents, Thomas Prosser and Son, in reply to the statement copied into the JOURNAL from the *Engineer*, Oct. 31. With reference to the statement that the Roumania Government have placed large orders for turrets, guns, etc., with several French works, and that the guns are principally of 12 to 15cm. calibre, Mr. Prosser says: "This might induce to believe that the guns have likewise been purchased from the French works, whereas, on the contrary, the respective order has been placed with me."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

### OFFICERS' CLUBS.

The War Department has done so much for the comfort and welfare of the enlisted men of the Army by the establishment of canteens, amusement rooms, gymnasia, etc., etc., that it is to be hoped that attention may soon be directed to the equally important duty of furnishing at each large post a building to be set aside for use as a club and mess rooms for officers. Efforts in this direction have been made at various posts by the officers themselves, notably at Fort Douglas, Fort Omaha, Fort Monroe, Fort Sam Houston, Fort Robinson and Fort Du Chesne, but at all of these places the tenure of the building is so precarious, being liable at any moment to be occupied for other purposes, or to be ordered vacated on the whim of the post commander, that no especial interest is felt in properly fitting up the rooms for permanent occupancy. A building for the use of a club and mess at a post should be set aside by the War Department and made as permanent as a storehouse for quartermaster's and subsistence supplies. It should contain rooms for the use of transient officers, mess rooms, kitchens, bath rooms, billiard rooms, reading rooms, offices for the caterer and secretary, rooms for attendants, a barber shop, wine rooms and cellars, lavatories, water closets, store rooms and a library. Such a building would add greatly to the comfort of every officer at a post, and to young officers, and married officers temporarily without a cook or other servant, a well-established mess would prove a great boon.

POMMERY SEC.

### PERSONAL ITEMS.

REAR ADMIRAL DANIEL AMMEN, U. S. N., visited New York City this week, making his headquarters at the Clarendon Hotel.

CAPTAIN T. O. SELFIDGE, U. S. N., was at the Navy Department last week on a short visit from the Charlestown Navy Yard.

ASSISTANT-ENGINEER and Mrs. Cleland N. Olney, U. S. N., after a pleasant week in Georgetown, returned to Brooklyn Sunday night.

COMMANDER G. E. WINGATE, U. S. N., left New York Nov. 30, en route to Erie, Pa., where he takes command of the U. S. S. *Michigan*.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES W. MCARTNEY, U. S. N., is being examined for retirement this week by the Naval Retiring Board at Washington.

REAR-ADMIRAL R. W. SHUFELDT, U. S. N., continues in somewhat precarious health at his residence, 1137 17th st., Washington, D. C.

THE friends of Naval Constructor Samuel H. Pook, U. S. N., of the retired list, will be glad to learn that his health is better than for several years past.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR F. T. BOWLES, U. S. N., is a recent guest at the Brevoort House, New York City.

THE Misses Stevens, daughters of the United States Minister to Hawaii, Hon. John S. Stevens, gave a very successful riding party and lunch to the officers of the U. S. S. *Pensacola* recently.

ASSISTANT SURGEON H. N. T. HARRIS, U. S. N., was "best man" at the marriage at Baltimore on Wednesday of Dr. James Dingley Morgan to Miss Mary Abell, daughter of Mr. Edwin F. Abell, one of the owners of the Baltimore Sun.

THE late Lieut.-Comdr. Marthon, U. S. N., will be remembered as one of the heroes of the battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864. On account of bravery displayed on that occasion he was promoted to acting master on the field of battle.

CHIEF ENGINEER W. A. WINDSOR, U. S. N., paid a short visit to the Department, Nov. 25, in consultation with the Engineer-in-Chief over the inspection of the torpedo boat under contract at Dubuque, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Windsor left for Dubuque on the evening of Nov. 25.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Capt. Henry Erben, Comdr. George E. Ide, George W. Pigman and C. D. Sigaboe, Lieut. Richard Rush, Lieut. Seaton Schroeder, Ensign L. H. Chandler and Asst.-Engrs. C. S. Williams and Livingston Hunt.

IN connection with the "School of Application" inaugurated by Colonel Heywood, commandant, U. S. M. C., it is the intention that all of the officers in the corps shall have an opportunity to pass through the school, and a portion of each class, will in turn, be detailed as instructors.

THE erstwhile dingy marine headquarters have, since their occupation by Col. and Mrs. Heywood, been so changed for the better as to be hardly recognizable. Many radical improvements have been carried out, until the old house presents one of the coziest interiors to be found. Mrs. Heywood receives on Mondays during the month of December.

PRESIDENT A. J. CASSATT, Lieut. E. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., and Capt. E. V. Stever, U. S. A., represented the Inter-Continental Railway Commission at the ceremonies attending the launching of the U. S. S. *New York* at Cramp's shipyard on Dec. 2.

THE wedding of Miss Emma Wagener Porter, daughter of Dr. George W. Porter, and Ensign John M. Poyer, U. S. N., took place at the Porter residence, Harrisburg, Pa., on the evening of Dec. 1. Dr. Porter, the father of the bride, is the son of the late ex-Gov. Porter, and was for some years postmaster of Harrisburg. The bride's mother was Mrs. Reilly, a daughter of a once famous physician. Ensign A. L. Key, U. S. N., was best man. The ushers were Lieut. H. S. Knapp and Ensigns John H. Gibbons and M. Johnston, U. S. N., and Lieut. T. C. Prince, U. S. M. C. Among the many guests present were the following: Gen. and Mrs. Horace Porter, of New York, the uncle and aunt of the bride.

CAPTAIN CHAS. P. EAGAN, U. S. A., has returned to San Antonio from a trip to Mexico.

CAPTAIN J. M. K. DAVIS, 1st U. S. Art., left Old Point Comfort, Va., on Monday on a short leave.

MAJOR S. M. WHITSIDE, 7th U. S. Cav., of Fort Riley, will spend December and January on leave.

GENERAL HORACE PORTER has accepted his election to membership in the Grant Monument Association.

MAJOR GEO. M. WHEELER, U. S. A., and Mrs. Wheeler sailed for Liverpool on Wednesday on the steamship *Majestic*.

CAPTAIN C. F. HUMPHREY, U. S. A., at present stationed in Omaha, Neb., is expected at St. Louis soon on a short visit.

CAPTAIN G. C. DOANE, 2d U. S. Cav., of Fort Bowie, is expected at Los Angeles at an early date to be examined for retirement.

CAPTAIN F. H. E. ERSTEIN, 21st U. S. Inf., lately on board duty at St. Paul, has returned to Brooklyn to spend the remainder of his leave.

CAPTAIN W. L. FISK, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was expected to leave Duluth, Minn., this week to spend until the end of next January on leave.

LIEUTENANT C. P. ELLIOTT, 4th U. S. Cav., who was recently obliged to relinquish the regimental adjutancy on account of health, will soon go abroad to remain for several months.

THE *New York Times* revives the terrible memories of the Greely Arctic expedition by publishing fragments of the diary—"found more than 3,000 miles from the spot where the author laid down his pen"—of Pvt. Roderick R. Schneider, Battery A, 1st Art., who died of starvation at Cape Sabine June 12, 1884.

THE following Army officers registered at the War Department this week: Lieut.-Col. D. D. Vanvalzah, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. M. Carson, Jr., 5th Cav.; Capt. Gregory Barrett, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. W. Bonét, Ord. Dept.; Col. Henry L. Abbot; Col. A. Mordecai, Engrs., and Col. Henry Closson, 4th Art.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL VINCENT, who has been on an extensive tour of inspection of military posts, with a view to perfecting the post school and post canteen systems, is due in Washington next week. He was at San Antonio, Texas, at last accounts.

A LEXINGTON, KY., despatch reports that Lieut. T. J. Clay, U. S. A., has sold to Albert Richmond, of Chicago, the brown colt *Balgowan*, 3 years, by *Strathmore*, dam *Trinkotat* by *Thunderstorm*, for \$3,500. *Balgowan* last year won the Hyde Park Stake at Chicago, which the owners of *Kingman* contested, the case being still undecided.

THE *Topeka Capital* says: "Suits for \$10,000 each, damages have been filed in the District Court against the Indian Pacific Railroad by Selah R. Tompkins, C. S. Illsley, Matthew Hamilton and W. J. Hunter, of the Regular Army, who were injured in a collision on the Union Pacific Railroad last January, while returning from the Indian campaign in the northwest."



CAPTAIN S. W. GROESBECK, 6th U. S. Infantry, is a recent visitor to Ashtabula, Ohio.

LIEUTENANT W. E. SHIPP, 10th Cavalry, expects to return to New York for the winter.

LIEUTENANT F. W. FOSTER, 5th U. S. Cavalry, is a qualified sharpshooter for the year 1891.

CAPTAIN THOMAS E. ROSE, 16th U. S. Infantry, is on a few weeks' leave from Fort Douglas, Utah.

CAPTAIN M. C. WYETH, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., is spending a portion of his leave at Augusta, Ga.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM LASSITER, 16th U. S. Infantry, was a visitor to Durham, N. C., this week.

CAPTAIN JOHN MCA. WEBSTER, 22d U. S. Inf., is spending a few weeks' leave from Ft. Yates, N. D.

MAJOR W. A. ELDERKIN, U. S. A., of Los Angeles, Cal., is a recent visitor to San Diego Barracks, Cal.

LIEUTENANT C. S. FARNSWORTH, 25th U. S. Inf., of Ft. Buford, N. D., is spending a few weeks on leave.

CAPTAIN L. M. MAUS, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., has left Fort Apache, Arizona, on a month's leave.

MRS. RYLAND B. WALLACE, of San Francisco, Cal., is visiting Mrs. J. A. Baldwin, at Madison Barracks, N. Y.

MAJOR E. M. COATES, 19th U. S. Inf., after a brief tour at Ft. Wayne, has returned to Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

CAPTAIN A. S. M. MORGAN, U. S. A., was expected to leave Pittsburgh, Pa., this week, on a month's vacation.

CAPTAIN W. G. SPENCER, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, of Fort Omaha, is a recent visitor to Fort Robinson, Neb.

LIEUTENANT W. H. WASSILL, 22d U. S. Infantry, is a recent addition to the commissioned roster of Fort Yates, N. D.

LIEUTENANT H. C. CABELL, 14th U. S. Infantry, of Vancouver Barracks, will spend December and January on leave.

COLONEL JAMES BIDDLE, 9th U. S. Cavalry, will leave Fort Robinson, Neb., in a few days to spend the winter on leave.

LIEUTENANT S. ALLEN DYER, 23d U. S. Inf., of Ft. Bliss, Tex., was expected in Washington, D. C., this week, on a short visit.

CAPTAIN J. T. KIRKMAN, 10th U. S. Inf., on leave from Ft. Stanton, N. M., will not return to duty until early next summer.

CAPTAINS W. C. RAWOLLE and R. W. Hoyt, U. S. Army, of Fort Huachuca, have been on a pleasant official trip to San Diego, Cal.

CAPTAIN LEONARD HAY, U. S. A., retired, residing at Warsaw, Ill., celebrated his 56th birthday on Thursday of this week, Dec. 3.

CHAPLAIN R. MCWATTY, U. S. A., is at Eureka Springs, Ark., for a portion of the winter. He will be retired for age Jan. 10 next.

CAPTAIN T. J. LLOYD, 18th U. S. Infantry, Mrs. Lloyd and Miss Lloyd sailed on Saturday last for Europe, on the steamer *Fulda*.

LIEUTENANT F. B. KRECH, 5th U. S. Inf., has left Columbus, Ga., for Brunswick, Ga., where he goes to establish a recruiting station.

CAPTAIN JAMES REGAN, 9th U. S. Infantry, was expected this week at Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y., on regimental recruiting service.

CAPTAIN JACOB HURD SMITH, 19th U. S. Infantry, is a recent addition to the membership of the Detroit Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

CAPTAIN A. C. TAYLOR, 2d U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Warren, Mass., from a recruiting trip to Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

LIEUTENANT ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, 3d U. S. Art., on regimental recruiting service, moved his rendezvous this week from Richmond to Norfolk.

CAPTAIN C. R. PAUL, 18th U. S. Infantry, lately in New York City, is a recent visitor in San Antonio en route to join his company at Fort Clark.

COLONEL W. M. GRAHAM, 5th U. S. Artillery, inspected this week the portion of his regiment in garrison at Alcatraz Island and Fort Mason, Cal.

LIEUTENANT F. E. ELTONHEAD, 21st U. S. Infantry, who has been visiting in Philadelphia for some time past, will join Wittich's company at Fort Randall, S. D.

CAPTAIN R. R. BALL, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., who is on leave from Ft. Spokane, completed five years' service a few days ago and attained the rank of captain.

CAPTAIN E. W. STONE, 21st U. S. Inf., was expected to arrive at Cincinnati, O., the latter part of this week, to take charge of the recruiting rendezvous in that city.

LIEUTENANT SAMUEL RODMAN, JR., 2d U. S. Artillery, lately visiting in New York, has had his leave extended six months to enable him to attend to private affairs.

MR. WARREN PIERCE, a bright young gentleman aged nineteen, only son of the late Captain Henry Hubbard Pierce, U. S. Army, died at Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 23, of typhoid fever.

CAPTAIN ABNER HAINES, JR., 2d U. S. Infantry, will relinquish recruiting duty at Columbus, Ohio, next week, and will soon resume command of his company at Fort Omaha.

GENERAL I. N. PALMER, U. S. A., and Mrs. Palmer, and their daughter, Mrs. Lemly, wife of Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, U. S. A., now abroad, are recent guests at the Hotel Brewer, Montreux, Switzerland.

CAPTAIN F. B. JONES, A. Q. M., U. S. A., takes charge of construction matters at Fort Sheridan and not Capt. M. C. Martin, as by a slip of the pen we were made to say recently. Capt. Martin goes to Denver to supervise the building of the new post near that city.

CAPTAIN W. R. HALL, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., who is spending a few weeks in the East before going to Angel Island, Cal., is visiting in New York City.

DOCTOR and Mrs. P. G. Wales, U. S. A., are expected East soon to spend the winter with Mrs. Wales' parents, Capt. and Mrs. Wm. H. Beck, U. S. Army.

CAPTAIN A. L. MYER, 11th U. S. Infantry, expects to leave Fort Niagara, N. Y., in a few days to spend the winter on leave. He will likely go to Arizona next Spring.

LIEUT. J. BIGELOW, JR., 10th U. S. Cav., has left Fort Grant, Ariz., for a visit to New York City. His headquarters while there will be at 21 Gramercy Park.

COLONEL N. W. OSBORNE, 5th U. S. Infantry, of St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla., called upon Major-Gen. Howard at Governor's Island on Saturday last.

COLONEL MICHAEL V. SHERIDAN, U. S. A., on a few weeks' leave from Omaha looked up old friends in New York City this week who were glad to see him.

CAPTAIN COLON AUGUR, 5th U. S. Cavalry, was expected to leave Fort Wingate, N. M., the latter part of this week for the East to spend the Christmas holidays with relatives.

CAPTAIN GREGORY BARRETT, 10th U. S. Infantry, now on leave of absence at Baltimore, Md., will, on its expiration, go to Fort Bliss, Texas, to take command of Co. D of his regiment.

CAPTAIN F. BALDWIN, 5th U. S. Infantry, was a recent visitor to Fort Leavenworth, and while there was the guest of Capt. J. W. Pope, U. S. A., commandant of the Military Prison.

CAPTAIN WM. STEPHENSON, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour of duty at Columbus Barracks, now goes to Fort Porter, N. Y., to take charge of the medical department there.

CAPTAIN and Mrs. Wm. H. Beck spent Sunday, Nov. 29, in Washington, D. C., returning to their present home in Baltimore, Md., where they are pleasantly located at No. 140 Lanvale street.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL P. C. HAINS, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., recently transferred from Washington, D. C., to Portland, Me., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

A FORT WALLA WALLA correspondent writes to us in warm praise of the recent appointment of Lieut. James Lockett, 4th U. S. Cav., to the regimental adjutancy. "a fine soldier and a polished gentleman."

The sermons preached by Emperor William of Germany last summer during his yachting cruise in the North Sea are to be published by a Berlin firm under the title "The Voice of the Lord on the Waters."

CAPTAIN J. HENRY TAYLOR, commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, in response to recent birthday congratulations sent to the Prince of Wales, received a very pleasant reply by cable.

CAPTAIN EZRA P. EWERS, 5th U. S. Infantry, has concluded to relinquish duty as acting Indian agent in Montana, and will shortly join his company at St. Augustine, Fla., at this season of the year a delightful location.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR W. TAYLOR, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., lately on duty at Fort Adams, R. I., has been found incapacitated for active service by a retiring board and ordered to his home. He was in Brooklyn last week on leave.

LIEUTENANT C. B. SATTERLEE, 3d U. S. Artillery, who has been absent from Washington Barracks since the latter part of April last, is still on duty with Georgia State Troops, and his address is Adjutant-General's Office, Atlanta.

CAPTAIN CHARLES SHALER, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., assistant to Gen. Flagler, visited friends in New York City this week, and took a run down to the Proving Grounds at Sandy Hook to look into professional matters there.

Mrs. JOHN BIGELOW, Jr., wife of Lieut. Bigelow, of the 10th U. S. Cav., has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Clay Dalouse, of Baltimore, Md., where her husband joins her on a four months' leave, going thence to New York to visit his father, the Hon. John Bigelow.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. B. HUGHES, U. S. A., was busy closing up his official business at Omaha this week preparatory to starting East to go abroad to spend the winter with his family and to be present at the marriage of his daughter, Miss Elsie Benton Hughes, to Capt. Pinkley, of the British Army.

GENERAL BROOKE, to settle further controversy at Fort Washakie, has relieved Major Kellogg, 8th Inf., from command of the post and assigned Major Emil Adam, 6th Cav., to that duty. Major Kellogg is ordered to report for duty at Fort McKinnon, the headquarters of his regiment.—*Kansas City Times*.

MRS. LENIHAN, wife of Lieut. W. J. Lenihan, 30th U. S. Inf., who was seriously hurt in a runaway accident at Fort Myer, Va., last August, is rapidly improving. Lieut. Lenihan, at present at Washington, D. C., on board duty, will soon go to Fort Assiniboine to join his company, but Mrs. Lenihan will remain East during the winter.

The Omaha *Excelsior* says: "Lieut. Day, of Fort Niobrara, has been visiting in town this week. . . . Gen. Brooke entertained the bachelor officers at dinner Thanksgiving. . . . Mrs. Rodman, now of Chicago, widow of the late Gen. Rodman, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. James C. Ayres. . . . Capt. and Mrs. Ayres entertained Lt. and Mrs. Truitt, Mr. and Mrs. Acheson, Gen. Brooke, Col. Hughes, Capt. Carter and others at cards Wednesday evening. . . . Mr. Richardson captured the head prize, a dainty after dinner cup and saucer, and Mr. Hill became the possessor of the man's head prize, a silver key ring."

COLONEL JOHN M. WILSON, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Superintendent of the Military Academy, reviewed the 12th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., at their armory in New York City on Thursday evening of this week and witnessed a dress parade. He congratulated Col. Heman Dowd of the gallant 12th, an old West Pointer himself, warmly upon the soldierly appearance and efficiency of his regiment.

In an article on the late Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, "The Fabius of the Confederacy," in the *Atlanta Constitution*, the writer says: "His lineage can be traced directly for more than 800 years back to a Norman knight in the train of William the Conqueror, called by the Norman Chronicler Siegneur de Jeanville. After settling in England, this name was changed to its Saxon equivalent, Johnstone."

LIEUTENANT JOHN G. BALLANCE, 22d U. S. Infantry, has succeeded to the adjutancy of his regiment, the position recently held by Capt. M. C. Martin, now an assistant quartermaster. Lieut. Ballance comes well equipped for staff duty. He was regimental quartermaster from September, 1882, to April, 1884, aide-de-camp to Gen. Stanley from April to August, 1884, and Judge Advocate of the Department of Texas, with the rank of captain, from August, 1885, to April, 1890.

MRS. PARKER, wife of Major R. C. Parker, U. S. Army, retired, on duty at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., gave a luncheon Nov. 28 in honor of Mrs. Schofield, wife of Maj.-Gen. Schofield. The guests invited to meet Mrs. Schofield were Mrs. Romero, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Dimmock, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Parker, wife of Lieut. Parker; Mrs. Sutherland, wife of Surg.-Gen. Sutherland, U. S. A.; Mrs. Butterworth and Mrs. Winthrop.

The marriage of Miss Rachel Sherman, youngest daughter of the late Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. A., to Dr. Thorndyke, of Boston, will take place in Washington, D. C., the latter part of December. The ceremony, which will be a very quiet one owing to the deep mourning of the bride-elect, will be celebrated at the residence of Senator and Mrs. Sherman. After a brief reception, Dr. Thorndyke will take his bride to her future home in Boston.

Mrs. GENERAL CROOK was in Washington Tuesday. She went to the Department to select a relocation of Gen. Crook's grave and proposed site of monument to the General. She drove over to Fort Myer with Col. Henry, visited Arlington and witnessed a mounted parade. Afterwards the officers rode to the carriage and paid their respects to Mrs. Crook, who was much affected by this testimony of regard for her late husband. Mrs. Crook sails on Dec. 19 for Europe, where she will spend the winter.

CHAPLAIN C. M. BLAKE, U. S. A., retired, in a recent letter to Chaplain D. R. Lowell, at Ft. Riley, says: "My recollections of Army chaplains goes back to 1825, when my dear old grandfather, Major-Gen. John Blake, who was the captain of the 5th Mass. Line under Gen. Washington, used to take me to military reviews, and tell me of Chaplains Dwight, Witherspoon, Duffield, Muhlenberg, Barlow, Caldwell, and many others whom he knew as chaplains of the Revolution."

WILLIAM B. STREET, in a sketch of the late Jefferson Davis, contributed to the *New York Herald*, refers to the time when he was a lieutenant in the Army, stationed at Ft. Crawford, and says: "He was as haughty as a noble, proud as a peacock, sharp as a whip and hypocritical as the devil. He was a well educated young fellow, and knew more law than all the rest of the command put together. From his natural characteristics and education he seemed to feel himself much above his comrades, and they cordially hated him in return."

The *Kansas City Times*, referring to the recent relief of Captain Lafayette E. Campbell, Assistant Quartermaster, from duty at Ft. Sheridan, says: "He has been in bad health for some time, and proposes to retire from active duty upon the completion of thirty years' active service, and when he shall have attained his majority in 1892. In his retirement the Service will lose one of its best quartermasters. There are none in that department who surpass him in ability, and but few who can come up to his standard. He is in every sense a quartermaster."

There was a distinguished gathering at St. John's Church, Georgetown, D. C., Nov. 25, the occasion being the marriage of Mr. William Hanna Wilson, of Seattle, to Miss Kate Sherman Billings, daughter of Col. John S. Billings, Surgeon, U. S. Army. Mr. John Sedgwick Billings, brother of the bride was best man. A wedding breakfast followed at the residence of Colonel and Mrs. Billings. Then the married couple left for the North, visiting relatives in Detroit before going to their future home, in Seattle. Many handsome gifts attested the popularity of the bride.

Many happy returns of the day to Brig. Gen. B. Du Barry, C. G. S., born Dec. 4; to Col. Anthony Heger, Surg., born Dec. 4; to Col. Chas. Page, Asst. Surg.-Gen., born Dec. 4; to Capt. C. E. Bennett, 17th Inf., born Dec. 2; to Col. D. C. Houston, C. E., born Dec. 5; to Capt. S. McKeever, U. S. A., ret., born Nov. 30; to Capt. Leonard Hay, U. S. A., ret., born Dec. 3; to Capt. John B. Johnson, 3d Cav., born Nov. 29; to Chaplain D. R. Lowell, born Nov. 29; to Capt. E. K. Russell, 1st Art., born Dec. 5; to Capt. Edmund Rice, 5th Inf., born Dec. 2; to Capt. J. de B. W. Gardiner, Asst.-Surg., born Dec. 1; to Chaplain J. A. Potter, born Dec. 2; to Lieut. H. L. Harris, 1st Art., born Dec. 4.

The marriage of Asst. Surgeon R. Randolph Ball, U. S. A., to Miss Anne Magill Fauntleroy, of Richmond, Va., was solemnized at her home, Nov. 25, by the Rev. John Brockenbrough Newton, D. D., of St. Paul's Church, assisted by Bishop Randolph, a near relative of the bride and groom. In the reunion of these ancient Virginia families history repeats itself, the Balls and the Fauntleroy of "Crandon Hall" having intermarried over one hundred and fifty years ago. The bride is the eldest daughter of Judge Thomas Turner Fauntleroy, of the Supreme Court of Virginia. The groom (younger brother of Paymaster Ball of the Navy), is the son of Capt. George Washington Ball of the same State, and a very near relative on both the paternal and maternal side of the houses, to Washington.



## THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

LEWIS A. GRANT, Assistant Secretary of War.

G. O. 90, H. Q. A., Nov. 20, 1891.

I. Publishes cost of clothing issued under G. O. 74, August 20, 1891, to 1st and 2d class sergeants of the Signal Corps.  
II. The annual money allowance for 1st and 2d class sergeants of the Signal Corps on the active and retired list, and for corporals and privates of the Signal Corps on the retired list, will from and after September 1, 1891, and until further orders, be as follows:

Period.	Signal Corps.			
	Sergeants.		Corporals.	Privates.
	1st class.	2d class.		
Total first six months, 1st year.....	\$79 00	\$79 30		
Total second six months, 1st year.....	12 25	12 25		
Total 2d year.....	40 88	40 88		
Total 3d year.....	60 59	60 59		
Total 4th year.....	80 88	80 88		
Total 5th year.....	31 62	31 62		
Total for 5 years.....	265 53	264 62		
Per day, first 6 months, 1st year.....	.438	.436		
Per day, second six months, 1st year.....	.067	.067		
Per day, 2d year.....	.112	.112		
Per day, 3d year.....	.166	.165		
Per day, 4th year.....	.112	.112		
Per day, 5th year.....	.085	.085		
Annual money allowance of enlisted men (retired).....	\$39 50	\$39 60	\$39 14	\$32 71

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:  
J. C. KELTON, Adj.-Gen.

G. O. 91, H. Q. A., Nov. 21, 1891.

The following order from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1891.  
The President of the United States having, under date of November 12, 1891, rescinded and revoked his order of October 7, 1891, which directed that the military reservation of Fort Marcy, New Mexico, be transferred and turned over to the Secretary of the Interior, under the act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stats., 100), and having directed that the said reservation be again set apart for the use of the post of Fort Marcy and transferred and turned over to this Department for occupation, the order from this Department of October 20, 1891 (published in General Orders, No. 55, October 22, 1891, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office), is hereby rescinded; the post of Fort Marcy will be occupied until further orders.

L. A. GRANT, Acting Secretary of War.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:  
J. C. KELTON, Adj.-Gen.

G. O. 92, H. Q. A., Nov. 23, 1891.

The following order has been received from the War Department, and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Nov. 20, 1891.  
By direction of the President, General Orders, No. 21, February 27, 1891, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, shall not hereafter be construed as impairing or modifying paragraph 125 of the Army Regulations as amended by General Orders, No. 38, March 28, 1890, from the same Headquarters.

L. A. GRANT, Acting Secretary of War.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:  
J. C. KELTON, Adj.-Gen.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut.-Col. George H. Burton, I. G., will proceed on public business, to Stockton, Cal., by boat, and from there to Paradise, Cal., on the San Joaquin River, via Banta, Cal. (S. O. 115, Nov. 23, D. Cal.)

## Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Lieut.-Col. William B. Hughes, Depy. Q. M. Gen., having been granted a leave for four months, to take effect on or about Dec. 8 next, Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, Asst. Q. M., Omaha, Neb., will, in addition to his other duties, perform the duties of Lieut.-Col. Hughes during his absence on leave, receipting to Lieut.-Col. Hughes for the funds and property for which he is accountable (G. O. 14, Nov. 25, D. Platte.)

Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, Asst. Q. M., will report to Lieut.-Col. James M. Moore, Depy. Q. M. Gen., president of the Examining Board convened at St. Louis, Mo., for examination as to his fitness for promotion (S. O., Nov. 30, H. Q. A.)

So much of Par. 11, S. O. 234, Oct. 8, 1891, H. Q. A., as directs Post Q. M. Sergt. William H. Farrell, upon being relieved from duty at West Point, N. Y., to proceed to Ft. Clark, Tex., is amended so as to direct him to report at Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., for duty (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations of commissary sergeants are made: Comy. Sergt. John Ryan, to Ft. Schuyler, N. Y., for duty. Comy. Sergt. John J. Haak, now at Ft. Schuyler, N. Y., to Ft. Supply, I. T., Comy. Sergt. Dennis Kieffer, now at Ft. Supply, I. T., to Ft. Hancock, Tex. (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.)

## Pay Department.

The following orders are made for the payment of the troops in the Dept. of the Platte for the muster of Nov. 30: Lieut.-Col. Thaddeus H. Stanton, at Ft. Niobrara and Robinson, Neb., and Ft. Meade, S. D. Maj. John S. Wither, at Ft. Douglas, Utah, and Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo. Maj. William H. Comegys, at Ft. Omaha, Neb. Maj. Daniel N. Baah, at Ft. Logan, Colo.; Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., and Ft. Sidney, Neb. (S. O. 120, Nov. 24, D. Platte.)

The troops in the Dept. of the Missouri will be paid to include the muster of Nov. 30, as follows: Col. W. A. Rucker, Asst. Paymr. Gen., Chief Paymr., at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. Maj. George W. Candee, Paymr., at Ft. Wayne, Mackinac and Brady, Mich., and Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Maj. James R. Roobe, Paymr., at the Cavalry Recruiting Depot and Saint Louis Powder Depot at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Maj. George E. Smith, Paymr., at the Military Prison at Ft. Leavenworth, and Ft. Leavenworth and Riley, Kas. (S. O. 118, Nov. 27, D. Mo.)

Maj. William F. Tucker, Paymr., will proceed to Ft. Myer, Va.; Ft. McHenry, Md.; Washington Barracks, D. C., and Ft. Monroe, Va., and pay the troops at those stations to Nov. 30 (S. O., Nov. 27, H. Q. A.)

## Medical Department.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Louis M. Maus, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 143, Nov. 20, D. Ariz.)

Act. Asst. Surg. D. S. Monoroff, now at Ft. Walla Walla, Wash., will report to the Medical Director Dept. of the Columbia on Nov. 30, for annulment of contract (S. O. 133, Nov. 20, D. Columbia.)

Capt. William G. Spencer, Asst. Surg., Ft. Omaha, Neb., will proceed to Ft. Robinson, Neb., for temporary duty (S. O. 120, Nov. 23, D. Platte.)

Capt. Henry I. Raymond, Asst. Surg., now at the Pine Ridge Agency, S. D., will proceed as soon as possible, when his services can be best spared by his camp commander, to Ft. Robinson, Neb., and report, as a witness, to the judge-advocate of the G. C. M. now in session at that post, returning on completion thereof to Pine Ridge Agency, S. D. (S. O. 129, Nov. 23, D. Platte.)

The contract of Act. Asst. Surg. S. S. Boyer, now at Camp Pena Colorado, Texas, will be annulled to date Dec. 1, 1891 (S. O. 110, Nov. 25, D. Texas.)

Capt. William Stephenson, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will report to the C. O., Ft. Porter, N. Y., for duty at that post, reporting by letter to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the East (S. O., Nov. 27, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Arthur W. Taylor, Asst. Surg., having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army Retiring Board, will proceed to his home (S. O., Nov. 27, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Louis S. Tesson, Asst. Surg., Ft. Sidney, Neb., will proceed to Ft. Omaha, Neb., and report, on Dec. 1, next, as a witness, to the judge-advocate of the General Court-martial now in session at that post, returning on completion thereof to his proper station (S. O. 131, Nov. 27, D. Platte.)

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: 1st Lt. Paul Shillock, Asst. Surg., from duty at Ft. Yates, N. D., to Ft. Grant, A. T. 1st Lieut. Wm. N. Suter, Asst. Surg., from further duty at Ft. Grant, A. T., and assigned to duty at Ft. Bowie, A. T. (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Act. Asst. Surg. F. W. P. Butler, Ft. Reno, O. T. (S. O. 119, Nov. 28, D. Mo.)

The following changes in the stations of hospital stewards are made: Hospl. Stwd. John B. Copping, now at Ft. McKinney, Wyo., will proceed to Ft. Riley, Kas. for duty. Hospl. Stwd. John Moser, now at Ft. Meade, S. D., will proceed to Ft. McKinney, Wyo., for duty (S. O., Nov. 27, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Stwd. William H. Mead, now at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., will proceed to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., for temporary duty (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.)

## Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for two months, to take effect Dec. 1 to 10, is granted Capt. Walter L. Fisk, C. E. (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.)

Leave for 15 days, to take effect about Dec. 15 is granted 1st Lieut. James C. Sanford, C. E. (S. O. 69, Dec. 2, C. E.)

Capt. Charles Shaler, O. D., will proceed from Washington, D. C., to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., on official business (S. O., Nov. 30, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles Shaler, O. D., will proceed to Frankfort Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., and from that place to Lexington, Ky. On completion of the duty assigned him he will return to Washington, D. C. (S. O., Dec. 2, H. Q. A.)

## THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

## 2nd Cavalry, Colonel George G. Hunt.

Hdgrs., C. D. H. and L., Ft. Wincke, N. M.; K., San Carlos Ariz.; G., Ft. Stanton, N. M.; B and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and E, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troop.

Capt. Gustavus C. Dossie will report in person to Brig.-Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, president of the Army Retiring Board at Los Angeles, Cal., for examination (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Nov. 5, is granted Capt. Colon Augur, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 143, Nov. 20, D. Ariz.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Sibley, adjt., is extended three months (S. O., December 2, H. Q. A.)

## 3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert P. Morrow.

Hdgrs. and G., Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; F, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; A, D, I, and K, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; C, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; B, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; L, Fort Meade, S. D.—Indian troop.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Franklin O. Johnson, Q. M., is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 111, Nov. 27, D. Tex.)

## 4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdgrs., A, D, and E, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; G, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; C, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; H, Boise Bks., Idaho; B, I, and K, Presidio of San Francisco Cal.; L, Fort Sherman.—Indian troop.

Capt. Theodore J. Wint will proceed on public business to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 115, Nov. 23, D. Cal.)

Leave for six months is granted 1st Lieut. Chas. P. Elliott, with permission to go beyond sea and to

apply for an extension of six months (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.)

## 5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdgrs., B, C, E, G, K, and L, Ft. Reno, Okh. T.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Okh. T.; A and F, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troop.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Augustus C. Macomb is still further extended ten days (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. M. C. Butler, Jr., Fort Supply, I. T. (S. O. 119, Nov. 28, D. Mo.)

## 6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdgrs., A, E, F, G, K and L, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; I, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; B, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.—Indian troop.

2d Lieut. Harold P. Howard is relieved from duty as a member and detailed as J. A. of the G. C. M. at Fort Washakie, Wyo. (S. O. 131, Nov. 27, Dept. Platte.)

1st Lieut. Barrington K. West is relieved from duty as J. A. of the G. C. M. at Ft. Washakie, Wyo., by par. 5, S. O. 114, c. s., from these Hdgrs. (S. O. 131, Nov. 27, D. Platte.)

Major Emil Adam is relieved from duty at Fort Niobrara, Neb., and will proceed to Ft. Washakie, Wyo. (S. O. 131, Nov. 27, D. Platte.)

## 7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, E, G, I, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Sill, Okh. T.—Indian troop.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Samuel M. Whitside, Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 118, Nov. 27, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect between Dec. 15 and 20, is granted Capt. Henry Jackson, Ft. Riley, Kas. (S. O. 118, Nov. 27, D. Mo.)

1st Lieut. Robert A. Brown, recently promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 4th Cav., is assigned to the 7th Cav., Troop K, to date from Nov. 23, vice Squiers, resigned (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.)

## 8th Cavalry, Colonel James S. Brislin.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, E, I, and K, Ft. Meade, S. D.; L, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; F and G, Ft. Yates, N. D.; H, Ft. Myer, Va.—Indian troop.

Three months and twenty-three days ordinary leave is granted Capt. Edmund Luff, to take effect on the expiration of the extension of sick leave previously granted him (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Wm. F. Flynn, from Troop I to E; 1st Lieut. Richard B. Paddock, from Troop E to I (S. O., Dec. 2, H. Q. A.)

## 9th Cavalry, Colonel James Biddle.

Hdgrs., A, D, E, F, G and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B and H, Ft. Du Chene, Utah; C, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Fort Myer, Va.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, is granted Col. James Biddle (S. O., Nov. 27, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Matthias W. Day, Fort Robinson, Neb., is detailed to witness the issue of annuity goods to the Indians at the Pine Ridge Agency, S. D.; also oats and salt at Rushville for the Pine Ridge Agency, in place of Capt. John S. Loud, who is relieved (S. O. 120, Nov. 23, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. John H. Alexander is relieved from duty at Fort Du Chene, Utah, and assigned to station at Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 120, Nov. 23, D. Platte.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 20, or as soon thereafter as his services can be spared, is granted Capt. Clarence A. Stedman, Fort Robinson, Neb., with permission to apply to the Adjt. Gen. of the Army for an extension of one month (S. O. 128, Nov. 20, D. Platte.)

## 10th Cavalry, Colonel John K. Misner.

Hdgrs., A, E, G, and K, Ft. Grant, A. T.; E, and I, Ft. Apache A. T.; B and H, San Carlos, A. T.; C and D, Ft. Bayard, N. M.

2d Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood will proceed from Fort Bayard, N. M., to San Carlos, A. T., and report to the C. O. for duty, relieving 2d Lieut. John R. Seyburn, 24th Inf., in command of the Indian scouts at that post (S. O. 143, Nov. 20, D. Ariz.)

## 1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdgrs., A, G, I, and K, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; C, D, and L, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; E, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; B, H, and M, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

Leave for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted 2d Lieut. Wm. J. Snow (S. O. 76, Nov. 27, D. East.)

1st Lieut. Frederick Marsh will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., and report to the C. O. for temporary duty with Bat. L. Upon the arrival at Fort Wadsworth of 1st Lieut. John V. White, Lt. Marsh will return to Fort Hamilton (S. O. 77, Nov. 30, D. East.)

Private Anthony Molleur, Bat. B, died suddenly at Fort Columbus Dec. 1. He was out on duty, was seized with a congestive chill, was taken to hospital and died in half an hour.

## 2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdgrs., C, G, and H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; L, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Probie, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A, and F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.—Light battery.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Samuel Rodman, Jr., is further extended six months (S. O., Nov. 27, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Geo. Montgomery is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Fort Warren, Mass., vice Capt. Louis V. Caziaro, relieved (S. O. 76, Nov. 27, D. East.)

Major C. B. Throckmorton is relieved from command of Fort Schuyler and of the troops stationed there, and will await further orders at that post (S. O. 78, Dec. 2, D. East.)

## 5th Artillery, Colonel William M. Graham.

Hdgrs., B, C, D, F, H, and K, Presidio of San Francisco Cal.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; E and L, Ft. Canby, Wash.; A and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

Col. Wm. M. Graham will proceed to inspect the batteries of his regiment at Alcatraz Island and Ft. Mason (S. O. 114, Nov. 21, D. Cal.)

So much of par. 2, S. O. 115, c. s., as details 2d Lt. Edward F. McGlacklin, Jr., as a member of the G. C. M. at the Presidio of San Francisco, Nov. 25, is revoked, and 1st Lieut. John McEllean is detailed as a member of said court (S. O. 115, Nov. 23, D. Cal.)

Under authority from the Acting Secretary of War, Capt. John P. Walker, retired, and 1st Lieut.



Chas. G. Treat will proceed to Washington, D. C., on public business. Lieut. Treat will report in person to the A. G., after complying with the verbal instructions which he has received from the Dept. Commander (S. O. 78, Dec. 2, D. East.)

#### 1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Angel Island, Cal.; C and D Benicia Bks., Cal.; F, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; I, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; Indian company.

1st Lieut. Lewis H. Strother will proceed on public business to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 115, Nov. 23, D. Cal.)

#### 2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his relief from recruiting duty, is granted Capt. Abner Haines, Jr. (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.)

#### 3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; I, Ft. Sully, S. D.; Indian company.

#### 4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; B, E, G and I, Ft. Spokane, Wash.; C, Boise Barracks, Idaho; Indian company.

Capt. Geo. O. Webster, having been summoned to appear as witness before the G. C. M. now in session at Fort Sherman, Idaho, will report to the president of the court without delay (S. O. 194, Nov. 21, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Rufus P. Brown, having been summoned to appear as witness before the G. C. M. now in session at Fort Sherman, Idaho, will report to the president of the court without delay (S. O. 192, Nov. 19, D. Columbia.)

#### 5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdgrs. D and E, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; H and H. Jackson Bks., La.; C and G, McVernon Bks., Ala.; F, Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. Ezra P. Ewers is, at his own request, relieved from further duty as acting Indian agent at Fort Keogh, Mont., and of his duties at Tongue River Agency, Mont., and will proceed to join his company (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. J. C. F. Tillson, now at St. Francis Barracks, Fla., will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., and report for temporary duty at that post (S. O. 77, Nov. 30, D. East.)

Leave for thirteen days, to commence about Dec. 22, is granted 1st Lieut. Chas. A. Churchill (S. O. 78, Dec. 2, D. East.)

#### 7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, and F, Ft. Logan, Colo.; G, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Fort Sill, O. T.; Indian company.

Capt. Chas. A. Booth, recruiting officer, Harrisburg, Pa., will proceed to Pottsville, Pa., on recruiting service (S. O. 201, Nov. 23, R. Ser.)

#### 8th Infantry, Colonel J. J. Van Horn.

Hdgrs. A, E, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C and D, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; Indian company.

\*In the field near Pine Bluffs.

Major Edgar R. Kellogg is relieved from duty at Fort Washakie, Wyo., and will proceed to Fort McKinney, Wyo., and take station (S. O. 131, Nov. 27, D. Platte.)

#### 9th Infantry, Colonel Charles G. Bartlett.

Hdgrs. A, D, F, and G, Madison Bks., N. Y.; B, C, H, and I, Fort Huachuca, A. T.; E, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; Indian company.

#### 11th Infantry, Colonel Isaac D. DeRussy.

Hdgrs. F, B and H, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; A and D, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C and G, Fort Apache, A. T.; C and E, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edward A. Shuttleworth is extended fifteen days (S. O. 117, Nov. 24, D. Mo.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, is granted Capt. Albert L. Myer (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.)

#### 12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdgrs. E, and G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, F and H, Ft. Yates, N. D.; B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, S. D.; I, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.; Indian company.

The leave on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. Augustus G. Tassin is extended four months on surgeon's certificate (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.)

#### 15th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdgrs. B, E, and H, Ft. Supply, I. T.; G, Ft. Reno, Okh. T.; A, C, and D, Ft. Sill, Okh. T.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Fort Supply, I. T.; Indian company.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. James Foranance, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to take effect between Dec. 1 and 10 (S. O. 119, Nov. 28, D. Mo.)

#### 15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

1st Lieut. Samuel S. Pague, Fort Sheridan, Ill., to take effect about Dec. 10 (S. O. 119, Nov. 28, D. Mo.)

#### 16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah; Indian company.

1st Lieut. Wm. Lassiter, recruiting officer, Greensborough, N. C., will visit the temporary branch rendezvous at Durham, N. C., Dec. 2 and 8, and will proceed to Wilkesborough, N. C., Dec. 4, on recruiting duty, and then join his station (S. O. 263, Nov. 28, R. Ser.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. Geo. M. Brown (S. O., Nov. 30, H. Q. A.)

#### 18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Lazelle.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, F, G, and H, Ft. Clark, Tex.; I, Fort Ringgold, Tex.

The leave granted Capt. Thomas J. Lloyd is extended six months (S. O., Dec. 2, H. Q. A.)

#### 19th Infantry, Colonel W. H. Jordan.

Hdgrs. A, E, G, and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B and F, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Mackinac, I. C.

Major E. M. Conates is relieved from further duty at Fort Wayne, Mich., and will return to Ft. Mackinac, Mich. (S. O. 117, Nov. 24, D. Mo.)

#### 20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdgrs. A, B, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; C and I, Camp Poplar River, Mont.; Indian company.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Fredk. V. Krug (S. O., Nov. 27, H. Q. A.)

#### 21st Infantry, Colonel Joseph S. Conrad.

Hdgrs. A, B, C and E, Ft. Ridger, Neb.; D, Ft. Du Chama, Utah; F, G, and H, Ft. Randall, S. D.

Lieut.-Col. Snyder, in relieving Capt. Charles A. Williams from duty at Columbus Barracks, says: "The commanding officer desires to place upon record his high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Capt. Williams at this depot, particularly in connection with the successful establishment and conduct of the canteen."

#### 22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Yates, N. D.; Indian company.

Capt. Wm. H. Kell, recruiting officer, Portland, Me., will proceed immediately to Concord, N. H., on recruiting service (S. O. 263, Nov. 25, R. Ser.)

#### 23rd Infantry, Colonel John J. Coppinger.

Hdgrs. A, E, F, and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; B and D, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C and G, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

1st Lieut. S. Allen Dyer is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Bliss, Texas, and 2d Lieut. Herbert N. Royden is appointed in his stead (S. O. 111, Nov. 27, D. Tex.)

#### 24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdgrs. A, D, E, and F, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; B, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; C, Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G and H, San Carlos, Ariz.

#### 25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdgrs. F, G, and H, Ft. Mission, Mont.; A and D, Ft. Custer, Mont.; B, C, and E, Ft. Buford.

1st Lieut. Geo. P. Ahern is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the College of Montana, Deer Lodge, Mont., and will report in person for duty (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted to 2d Lieut. Charles S. Farnsworth is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 193, Nov. 23, D. Dak.)

(For Late Army Orders see page 258.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Nov. 28, 1891.

#### PROMOTION AND ASSIGNMENT.

2d Lieut. Robert A. Brown, 4th Cav., to be 1st lieutenant of cavalry, Nov. 28, 1891, vice Squiers (7th Cav.), resigned to the 7th Cav.

#### CASUALTY.

1st Lieut. Herbert E. Squiers, 7th Cav., resigned Nov. 28, 1891.

#### Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Dec. 1. Detail: Major Wm. L. Haskin, Capt. John A. Darling, 1st Lieut. Henry M. Andrews, Wm. C. Rafferty, 2d Lieut. Chas. T. Menober, Wm. Lassiter, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. Thos. C. Patterson, 1st Art., J. A. (S. O. 78, Nov. 27, D. East.)

At Fort Stanton, N. M., Dec. 1. Detail: Capt. Sumner H. Lincoln, 1st Lieut. Wm. Paulding, Edward H. Plummer, R. Q. M., Henry Kirby, 10th Inf.; Nathan B. Jarvis, asst. surg.; 2d Lieut. Andre W. Brewster, 10th Inf.; David L. Brainard, 2d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Bogardus Burdick, 10th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 144, Nov. 23, D. Ariz.)

At Fort McHenry, Md., Dec. 3. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Edmund C. Bainbridge, Capt. Edward C. Knower, George A. Thurston, 1st Lieut. Chas. G. Woodward, Wilbur Love ridge, Chas. A. Bennett, 2d Lieut. Geo. LeR. Irwin, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. John P. Hains, 3d Art., J. A. (S. O. 77, Nov. 30, D. East.)

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Dec. 4. Detail: Major John Egan, Capt. E. Van A. Anorus, John W. Dillenback, Richard G. Shaw, 1st Lieut. Clermont L. Best, Jr., Henry L. Harris, Jos. S. Oyster, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. David Price, 1st Art., J. A. (S. O. 77, Nov. 30, D. East.)

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 25. Detail: Major Abram C. Wildrick, 5th Art.; Capt. Abram E. Wood, 4th Cav.; Leonard Wood, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Luigi Loma, Albert C. Brant, 8th Art.; Harry C. Benson, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edmund M. Blake, Edward F. McGilchrist, Jr., Thos. W. Winston, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. Jas. E. Nolan, 4th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 115, Nov. 23, D. Cal.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., Dec. 1. Detail: Capt. E. H. Liscom, J. H. Smith, C. Gardener, 1st Lieut. C. O. Hewitt, 2d Lieut. T. G. Hanson, T. O. Murphy, J. E. Brady, Jr., 19th Inf., and 1st Lieut. W. P. Evans, 19th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 118, Nov. 27, D. Mo.)

At Fort Apache, A. T., Dec. 2. Detail: Capt. Wm. Hoffman, Leon A. Matile, 11th Inf.; Samuel L. Woodward, Thaddeus W. Jones, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Philip G. Walce, asst. surg.; Carter P. Johnson, 10th Cav.; Zebulon B. Vance, Jr., 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple, 10th Cav.; Arthur Johnson, 11th Inf.; Chas. Crawford, Jas. A. Ryan, Douglas Settle, 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Waldo E. Ayer, 11th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 145, Nov. 28, D. Ariz.)

#### Transfers.

The following transfers of regimental officers are ordered, to take effect Dec. 1:

1st Lieut. Edwin C. Bullock, from the 4th to the 7th Cav. Troop K.

1st Lieut. Robert A. Brown, from the 7th to the 4th Cav. Troop H. (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.)

#### Military Academy.

The resignation of Cadet Malcolm C. Graham, 2d Class, U. S. Military Academy, is accepted by the Acting Secretary of War (S. O., Nov. 30, H. Q. A.)

#### Retirements of Enlisted Men.

The following enlisted men, now at the stations designated after their respective names, are, upon their own application, placed upon the retired list, and will repair to their homes: Ord. Serg. Patrick Mangan, Fort Custer, Mont., and 1st Serg. Wm. H. Tabb, Co. A, 4th Inf., Fort Sherman, Idaho (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.)

Also the following: Pvt. Patrick Cain, Bat. A, 1st Art., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Serg. Thomas J. Elam, Signal Corps, Signal Office, Washington, D. C.; Corp. Geo. Evans, Co. C, 6th Inf., Fort Ontario, N. Y.; Commissary Serg. Chas. F. Gilliam, Fort Hancock, Tex.; Corp. Ezekiel T. Washburn, Co. H, 6th Inf., Platteburg Barracks, N. Y. (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.)

#### DEPARTMENT NEWS.

##### Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

Advices from Fort Clark say: "The recent robbery of public funds from Paymaster Sniffen, U. S. Army, is as much a mystery as ever, not a single clue having been discovered that would lead to the detection and arrest of the robbers."

A despatch to the New York Herald says: "The United States Consul at Guerrero, Mexico, confirms the news of the arrest near that city of Capt. John G. Bourke, 3d U. S. Cav., by Mexican officers. No

particulars are given further than that the arrest was made through a mistake, and that his release followed as soon as his identity was established."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

WINTER seems to have set in early; during the last week it has been below freezing two or three days, and just at present there is two inches of snow on the ground and more is falling.

The Club had an election of officers last week, with the following results: President, Col. McCoube; Vice President, Capt. Moore; Secretary and Treasurer, Lieut. Clark, 10th Inf. Executive Committee—Major Brown, Major Babcock, Capt. Gilman, Lieut. Benham and Lieut. Wild.

The visitors at the post of late have been Gen. Vincent, Lieut. Crofton, 1st Inf., and Lieut. Brewer, 7th Cav. Lieut. Smith, 3d Inf., brought a detachment of prisoners here from Ft. Snelling. He has been spending several days here with Lieut. Poore.

Lieut. Biddle, 13th Inf., has been here, being examined for promotion. The Board has been in session for the last week, and Lieuts. O'Brien, Brown, Farmer and Biddle were examined.

Mrs. Barnum's mother, Mrs. Macintosh, of New Albany, Ind., is visiting her, also Mrs. W. L. Brodgie.

The theatricals, which have been in progress for some time, came off on Thursday evening. There were two short plays, the first—"Popping the Question"—in which the actors were Lieuts. Andrews and Howard and Misses Minnie and Lucy Townsend, Miss Lucy and Miss Cushing. The second play was "Who's to Win Him," in which the actors were Lieuts. Jackson, Lieut. Yates, Miss Craigie, Mrs. Barnum, Miss Schoenck, Mrs. O'Brien and Miss Sano. The plays were managed by Maj. Cushing and Lieut. Jamar, and went off very nicely, indeed. The parts were all carried out remarkably well. The entertainment room was full and the proceeds amounted to about \$70. At the close of the evening Mrs. O'Brien gave a supper to the performers.

On Thursday, Nov. 18, Mrs. Cruse gave a progressive euchre party to the ladies of the post.

The Friday evening hop was very well attended. Col. and Mrs. Townsend gave a supper afterwards.

#### The Kansas City Times says:

Capt. F. A. Baldwin, 5th Inf., Inspector of Small-Arms Practice, left Ft. Riley Nov. 28. From there he goes to Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., to inspect the post.

The engagement of Miss Clara Billings, daughter of Surgeon John S. Billings, U. S. A., to Dr. William Orr, of London, Eng., is soon to be announced. Miss Billings is a young lady of many lovable qualities, and her prospective union with a man of as high professional and social standing as Dr. Orr is a source of sincere congratulation for him among an extended circle of friends.

Congressman Broderick called on Colonel Townsend and Capt. Hathaway a few days ago with a view of posting himself as to the needs of Fort Leavenworth and the School in the matter of appropriations.

Mrs. A. G. Hammond, wife of Lieut. Hammond, 8th Cav., is visiting Lieutenant and Mrs. Shunk, 8th Cav.

Lieut. Rice, 7th Cav., passed through here recently en route for a short stay at St. Paul, the home of his mother, Mrs. Rice.

Mrs. C. A. Woodruff and Mrs. Schoenck have gone to Fort Riley to join their husbands.

Lieuts. Brown, 4th Inf., O'Brien and Biddle, 13th Inf., and Farmer, 21st Inf., have concluded their examination for promotion.

Lieut. Perkins, 5th Inf., is one of the newcomers of the garrison. It's a cold day when he does not return from one of his expeditions with from five to twenty ducks.

Lieut. McCaskey, 21st Inf., and Capt. Woodward, 10th Cav., have joined the Army Co-operative Fire Association.

Lieut. Biddle, 13th Inf., has gone to Fort Supply, I. T., to rejoin his station.

Capt. Carter, 8th Cav., is here from Niobrara, Neb., on a visit to Lieut. Cruse. The captain was called to Omaha to witness in a case before the U. S. Court, where a member of his troop is charged with the murder of a sergeant of the same troop.

Lieut. Cruse and the committee appointed to make preparations for a Christmas entertainment desire the name of every child on the reservation.

Stray Shots, under the heading "Here's a Naval Crew for Onit," says:

In the Military Prison there are between eighty and ninety American Men O'War's Men. About thirty of the whole number have been "Petty Officers," such as quartermaster, carpenter-mate, quarter gunner, coxswain, captain-of-top, boatswain-mate, oiler, water tender and ship's writer. We have also those who have been birth-deck cooks and the last of all the "Salt Water Soldiers," the Marines. These men, after leaving the Navy, thought to try the Army, but term of service was too slow for "Jack," and, without considering the consequences, he became a "skipper." These "sailor boarders" seem quite willing to leave us, if the Secretary of the Navy wants them.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH.

For the past week the weather has been perfectly delightful here and the garrison has been roused professionally and socially. Col. Mills has made radical changes in routine work, taking hold of the reins of government, and officers and men find plenty to occupy them. All the important work takes place in the forenoon—mounted full dress drill, dress parades, full dress guard mounting, at 11 o'clock. The organization of an officers' lyceum for instruction, the writing of essays, delivering of lectures, and military debates, all tend to brighten up the faculties and keep the muscles in trim. The order appointing Lieut. Jas. Lockett, regimental adjutant, was published Nov. 16 and gave universal satisfaction, not only at these headquarters, but throughout the regiment. He is undoubtedly the right man in the right place, and, with his pleasant family, will do much towards making the garrison attractive.

Mrs. Dr. Koerper gave a very successful party at the hop room on the evening of Nov. 28. Many people from town attended and the scene was a brilliant one. Miss Annie Koerper, looking lovely in a debutante's white gown, was the occasion of this ball, it being her introduction (formally) into society. Among the Army people present were Mrs. Major Dodge, Mrs. Lockett, Mrs. Capt. Hatfield, Mrs. Capt. Smith, Miss Koerper and Mrs. Koerper.

It is understood that a play, with charity for its object, is to be given within a short time, with Capt. Smith and Capt. Hatfield as scene painters, and talent from the town, headed by Mrs. Lockett, whose success as an amateur is well known throughout the Army. We consider the financial feature of the entertainment secured. The ladies of the post are doing great things for a sale by the Guild of St. Paul's Church, which will take place on Dec. 2. As co-workers with the "Women of the Guild," they will do earnest work and tend to make the sale an attractive one.

#### FORT ASSINIBOINE, MONT.

"The High Private," Chaplain Bateman, editor, has these items:

Lieut. and Mrs. Folts are going to New York.

Already we feel quite at home, so cordial has been the welcome accorded us in Fort Assiniboine. This is indeed compensation for these cold days.

Col. Bates, Capt. Rodman and Hamner of this post, and Lieut. Hartman of Fort Buford, went hunting recently. Captain H. proved to be the mightiest Nimrod of them all. We are gratified to notice the election of Captain Herbert



S. Foster as Colonel of the Vermont Division of the Sons of Veterans.

The pleasing oratorio, "Penelope," was well rendered on the evening of Nov. 14 at the Amusement Hall. Lieut. Hale, Rogers and Niskern seemed to the manner born, and the ladies were brilliant. Mrs. Dr. Fisher as a maid would be likely to have many callers, while Mrs. Lieut. Niskern is perfectly at home in the role of the fastidious lady of the house.

Mrs. Batesman's new song, entitled "Where is Mother Tonight?" is now being sung by Mr. Sankey in Chicago. Chaplain C. C. Pierce of Fort Leavenworth has his hands full. He is equal to any task which may be put upon him. He has been for some time editor of "Stray Shots," and now, at the earnest request of his brethren, he becomes editor in chief of "The U. S. Chaplain and Visitor." Good!

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT MCINTOSH, TEXAS.

NOVEMBER 21, 1891.

On Sunday, Nov. 2, the Hardies, composed of soldiers, were defeated by the Brewsters for the first time this season. Fallon, the pitcher of the Hardies, played a fine game, striking out sixteen men of the Brewsters, but with all his good pitching they lost by errors in the field and on second base. It was for \$100 a side.

Trop G, 3d Cav., Capt. Hardie commanding, left the post on Nov. 10 to scout the country along the Rio Grande for Garcia, the revolutionary, who is across the river with about 140 men. The Garcia party had a skirmish with the Mexican soldiers. There were three soldiers and one officer killed. The Mexican soldiers ran him to the bank of the river and here is where he showed fight. All of the Garcia party are well armed with Winchester, and all have good mounts and plenty of money and ammunition.

On Nov. 18 a soldier belonging to Trop G, 3d Cav., went over to Mexico and got drunk. He tried to take a gun from one of the sentries, but instead got stabbed twice by another sentry who came to the assistance of the other. He is now lying at the point of death. The Mexican authorities will not give him up to the United States.

Capt. Mackay, 3d Cav., was a visitor to the post this week. He was the guest of 1st Lieut. Dugan Nov. 12.

There have been four desertions in the last week. They belonged to Co. G, 23d Inf. Too much drill was the cause of it.

#### FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZ.

THE *Sentinel* has these items:

Lieut. Penrose, 11th Inf., is acting post quartermaster during the temporary absence of Lieut. Emery on a hunting trip.

Football gives pleasant pastime for the soldiers.

The arrival of the Indian company at Huachuca has been delayed by their pay day recreation. The hospital and guardhouse is entertaining nearly one-half of the company. Mrs. Chaplain Scott and daughter are visiting in Oakland and San Francisco among friends. They will return about the middle of December.

The entertainment at the Amusement Hall Wednesday night was wholly imprudent, and the willingness of the men to volunteer to furnish the entertainment was very creditable. The concert, the literary and the merry makers had each a part. The music of the orchestra, under the direction of Prof. A. La Guardia, was very fine.

The hunting party under the lead of Lieut. Winn and Lewis returned on Monday. They reported a very pleasant outing.

Everything at the post under the vigilant eye of Col. De Russy is running smoothly and well.

#### SAÑ ANTONIO.

A GOLF CLUB has been organized with the following members: Gen. Stanley, Col. Coppinger, Gen. Dandy, Col. Ball, Major De Witt, Captains Haskell, Sumner, Manning, Chase and Hunter, and Lieut. Fabiger, Leggett, Dupray, Holbrook, Sage, Knight, Thompson, Stevens, Russell, Clark, Crowley, Schley, Williams, Brooke, Price, Croften, Madden and Wallace.

Col. William B. Lane, U. S. A., retired, is a recent visitor, looking up some of his old comrades in arms. He formerly belonged to the 3d Cavalry, and on account of disability received in line of duty retired from active service on Dec. 16, 1870.

#### FORT RILEY, KAS.

THE *Junction City Republican* says:

Capt. H. J. Nowlan, 7th Cav., has kindly furnished us with extracts from records giving the history of the horse Comanche, assigned to Trop I, 7th Cav., in 1867, and remained with it until 1878, when he was transferred to the regimental band. He was returned to his old troop in 1887 by order of Gen. Jas. W. Forsyth.

Comanche was ridden in many an engagement and received many a wound at the battle of Big Horn, or "Custer Massacre," his rider was killed and Comanche was found the following day, the only survivor of all those who followed Custer in that fight. He was bleeding from seven rifle shot wounds when found.

He died at Fort Riley Nov. 7, 1891, from old age.

Major R. M. Whinnell intended to leave Monday for Arizona, where he has large cattle interests. We do not envy the gallant major his trip but wish him very much to spend about three months in a land that is warmer than this.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT GRANT, ARIZ.

NOVEMBER 22.

The 10th Cavalry at Grant has been drilled for the past two months in the "New Drill Regulations for Cavalry" under special authority from the Major General Commanding the Army. We have entirely discarded the old tactics and have made excellent progress in the new, though we expect to have to make a number of corrections to conform to modifications since made.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### WILLETS POINT, N. Y., THANKSGIVING.

THERE were the usual big dinners, to detail which has become stale news; suffice it to say that everybody heartily enjoyed them. The day began with a raw wind and considerable moist, yet the programme of sports began promptly at 10 o'clock and with an intermission of one hour was completed in a drenching rain at 4 o'clock P. M. There were 30 phenomenal records made, outside of a 100-yard dash in 10½ seconds and a 440-yard race in 47½ seconds, both of which by Wm. Wilcox, the 15-year old son of one of the Engineer soldiers, who, considering his youth, by far excels the enlisted men of the garrison as an all-around sport. The most refreshing feature, however, was a 1-mile "go-as-you-please" race, in heavy marching order, which was won by Pvt. Barrack, Co. A, in 10 minutes, during a drenching downpour of rain and snow. Over one hundred dollars had been subscribed by the officers and enlisted men, which was fairly distributed in various amounts to the winners by one of the judges. It is to be regretted that Lieut. Totten's manual was not strictly followed, which, had it been done, would have saved a great deal of argument. The judges were Sergeants MacManus, Carroll and Brown; Committee of Arrangements, Sergeants Reid, Wm. Boyle, Heardon and Gairlin, Corporals Dolan and McDonnell; Secretary, Sergt. Bardon; Starter, Sergt. Hurtt; Treasurer, Sergeant MacManus.

Thanksgiving was closed by a hop for all the enlisted men. The full orchestra of the Engineer band furnished the music, and everybody seemed to be well pleased with the holiday.

Many citizens from the adjoining towns and villages visited the post, all of whom showed more or less of hilarity, due perhaps to overrich mince pie, while among the enlisted men the best of order prevailed.

In a recent order Lieut.-Col. King, C. E., commandant of the U. S. Engineer School, prescribes a very thorough programme of study and instructions for the winter season, both for officers and men. Instructors are: Torpedoes, Capt. C. H. Sears, C. E.; Military Engineering, Capt. R. L. Hoxie, C. E.; Civil Engineering, Capt. W. M. Black, C. E.; Military Photography, 2d Lieut. Henry Jervey, C. E., Battalion Quartermaster.

The Thanksgiving dinner of the Battalion indicates that ample food is provided for the body as well as for the mind. It consisted of oyster soup, celery, bread and butter, chicken salad, roast turkey (stuffed), giblet sauce, cranberry sauce, roast pork, mashed potatoes, green peas, stewed tomatoes, blanc mange, cream sauce, apples, apple pie and coffee.

Recently Lieut.-Col. King issued a memorandum stating that the "Record of Engineer Soldiers," retired or discharged, will be published quarterly for the benefit of the officers of the Corps of Engineers, and ex-Engineer soldiers in their employ. The idea was the suggestion of Sergeant-Major Martin, C. E., a veteran of 20 years' service, and is designed to facilitate discharged Engineer soldiers of good character obtaining civil employment under Engineer officers in charge of public works. The idea is an excellent one.

T. T.

#### NAVAL BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

In his annual report, Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville gives a full account of the operations of the Naval Bureau of Steam Engineering during the year, describing in detail the work done on the machinery of naval vessels. A very successful apparatus for testing indicators and their springs has been employed. A full report of the comparative efficiency of one of the Thorneycroft boilers of the *Cushing* is given in the appendix.

No work has been done on naval vessels at League Island and the recommendations for its completion are renewed. The work at the Boston and Washington Yards has been confined to slight repairs and overhauling, and nothing has been done at Pensacola, New London or Key West. Considerable work has been done at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Mare Island, and much more at New York. The inadequacy of the appliances at the Navy yards is spoken of. Attention is again called to the insufficiency of the personnel of the Engineer Corps. Unless a remedy is provided there will soon be a painful awakening by a serious breakdown or accident on some of our vessels. There is a limit to even a naval engineer's endurance. A slight collision which recently occurred to two naval vessels was directly traceable to lack of sufficient engineering officers. The important task of instruction in schools has of necessity been curtailed owing to the imperative demands of strictly naval duty. The number of engineer officers should be at least 300, and technical schools and colleges should join the Naval Academy in furnishing recruits, the increase to be made gradually so as to secure good men. The engineering course at the Naval Academy is too brief to be satisfactory and competition with it would do good. The engineer division at the Academy should be supplied by volunteers, to secure men who have an aptitude for engineering. There should also be a school of ordnance instruction for naval officers.

The abolition of the steege is recommended. Assistant engineers are practically the only officers who remain in it for more than one cruise. It is a relic of barbarism, and is productive of the greatest discontent.

The views of the Bureau relative to the designing and inspection of machinery for warships have received a most unexpected and forcible endorsement from abroad in Lord Brassey's Naval Annual for 1891, p. 360. In the most powerful navy in the world it has been found necessary to combine the designing and designing engineer, as has always been advocated by this Bureau.

An assistant to the Engineer-in-chief is asked for, to be an officer of the Engineer Corps.

The absolute necessity of having properly trained firemen and mechanics is dwelt upon. The *Mt. Antonomo* is to be used as an engineering training ship as soon as she is ready. The mechanics of the engineer's force should be handcraftsmen. The difficulty of securing good men is dwelt upon and explained.

Training the engineer force in small arms, infantry, torpedoes, etc., should be limited to receiving ships, so that they may find time aboard ship for their proper duties. A board of engineer officers to consider the subject of training is asked for.

An account is given of the contract trials of new vessels. They show that the radii of action predicated from estimates of coal endurance are too low.

The necessity of having powerful but light machinery for naval vessels makes their machinery less economical than that of merchant vessels.

The experience with steel castings has been most discouraging, and great improvement in their casting will have to be made if they are not to be abandoned. This improvement is expected.

A full account is given of the machinery under construction for new vessels and of the designs of machinery of new vessels.

(From the Washington Post.)

#### SIGNIFICANT PUPPIES.

APPROPOS of dogs. It is said that the late Admiral Porter had the yard and stables of his house on H street full of them, squirmed in this manner: Whenever a young naval officer wished to ingratiate himself with the Admiral he would casually remark: "Oh, Admiral, I have a valuable litter of puppies, and it would give me great pleasure if you would accept one."

The Admiral was fully conscious of the *raison d'être*, and whenever a basket appeared with Lieut. or Ensign So and So's compliments and a whining, flabby specimen of puppydom therein, he would remark: "Here comes another application for shore duty."

On an appeal from a regimental to a general Court-martial, the having been a member of such regimental Court-martial is held a sufficient cause of exception.—*Simmons*.

#### FOOT BALL AT ANNAPOLIS.

ARMY AGAINST NAVY.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY, NOV. 23, 1891.

THE last week has been a very eventful one in the history of the N. A. On Wednesday afternoon drills, studies and exercises were suspended by order of the superintendent until 8 P. M. the following day. The first of the series of officers' hops was given in the boathouse on Wednesday night, a large number of strangers from Baltimore and Washington attending. The room had been very tastefully decorated with bunting and flags under the direction of Lieut. Reeder. A noticeable feature was the absence of all foreign flags, as a recent order of the Secretary prohibits their use in decorations. Mrs. Fulton and Capt. Chester received the guests. Among the strangers present were Miss Wilson, the Misses Wiche, Miss Bashow, Miss Stewart, Miss Hodger, Miss Mayo, the Misses Dugan, Misses Morris, Miss Noble, Miss Coleman, Miss Towne, from Baltimore; and the Misses Howell, Miss McCormick, Miss Busch, Miss Jackson and Miss Chew, of Washington. The usual programme of sports was not carried out on the 26th, as all interest had centered in the annual West Point game. A practice game of football was played between the team and the "Hustlers," Johnson, the team's left half back, being severely hurt.

The usual Thanksgiving dinner was partaken of in the mess hall. Several small cadet dinner parties were given in the yard.

Thursday morning a telegram was received from Col. Hawkins announcing that Lieut. Tate with 17 cadets would leave for Annapolis on the 27th. The long-expected 28th dawned with cloudy skies and all indications of a rainy day. The cadets' spirits fell correspondingly.

At 10 o'clock, however, a wind from the west drove away the clouds and the sun came out, making the day all that could be desired. The football field had been roped off and several temporary stands erected for the use of the many visitors. Early in the morning the spectators began to arrive, every train bringing reinforcements. All the Army and Naval officers stationed in Baltimore, Washington and Fortress Monroe that could possibly get leave to attend the game did so. The Columbia Athletic Club, of Washington, sent a large delegation, as did also the Franklin Athletic Club, Johns Hopkins University and Georgetown College. The West Pointers, accompanied by their trainer, Mr. Williams, of Yale, arrived at 10.15 from Baltimore, where they spent the night. They were met at the station by Cadets McDonald, Beuret and MacKlin and taken in carriages to the yard, where the N. A. team was waiting to receive them. The morning was spent in visiting the various places of interest in the yard, and at 12 o'clock the two teams had dinner together in the mess hall. The visiting team were distributed among different rooms in the cadet quarters.

After dinner both teams shifted and were photographed by Mr. Hart, who also got several instantaneous views of the game. At 2 o'clock the West Point team, clad in gray suits with black stockings and black and gray caps, trotted out on the field, headed by their gallant little captain, Michie. They were met by a rousing cheer from the cadets and much applause from the ladies' stands. Nearly all the ladies and visiting Army officers were on the north side of the field, while the cadets and most of the naval officers were massed on the south side.

The naval cadets now came out of the gymnasium, their appearance being the signal for a wild burst of applause from the mass of cadets on the south side of the field and their friends. Mr. Vail, of the Schuykill Navy Athletic Club, who was to be referee, now called the captains to toss for choice of goal. The Army won the toss, and took the ball. The Navy took the western goal with the wind in their favor. At different points around the outside of the field were stationed cadet marshals to keep the crowd outside of the ropes; they were assisted by Marines.

The teams lined up at 2.30 P. M. The Army put the ball in play by a V, gaining 5 yards. Short rushes by Michie, Clark, Timberlake and Davison advanced the ball to within 5 yards of the N. A. goal line. Clark went through the centre for a touchdown, from which Michie kicked the goal; time, 7 minutes. The ball was now taken to the centre, Johnson and Hasbrouck advanced it 20 yards for N. A. Navy loses ball on a foul. Army in turn lose it on four downs. Bagley then makes a long punt, but the ball is neatly caught and rushed back by Davison. The Navy again gets the ball on downs, but lose it by a kick after a gain of 20 yards. Michie and Smith ineffectually try to buck the centre. Smith is hurt, but soon resumes play. Navy takes ball and advances it 5 yards.

In the next scrimmage, Johnson, one of the mainstays of the N. A. team, was forced to leave the field, Coleman, '93, being substituted. Coleman soon makes a pretty run of 15 yards. MacKlin goes around the end for five more, but the ball is again lost on downs. The Army takes the ball, and Timberlake makes a splendid run of 46 yards. Three downs follow in rapid succession. Michie drops back for a kick, which is spoiled by Beuret. Runs by MacKlin and Bagley advance the ball 30 yards. Trench now drops back and shoots through the left tackle for 10 yards and a touchdown. The ball is punted out to MacKlin, who holds it while Symington kicks the goal.

The enthusiasm of the cadets was unbounded. The "howlers" on the south side of the field struck up a song to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia." The words were:

"We rush! We rush! We rush the ball along.  
"We rush! We rush! We rush it through the throng.  
"Here comes MacKlin 'round the end,  
"With Johnson by his side,  
"Fighting like the devil for a touchdown."

The C. A. C.'s also became musical, and sang their song in favor of the Navy.

The ball is put in play by the Army, and rapidly advanced to within 10 yards of the N. A. goal, where they lose the goal. Bagley's attempt to kick is spoiled, and Smith drops on the ball behind the line, scoring a touchdown. Michie kicks the goal. The M. A. substitutes here got together and gave their yell: "North Point! East Point! South Point! West Point! 12 Points! Whe-e-e!"

N. A. takes the ball to centre. MacKlin makes a splendid run, and is tackled by Prince, falling heavily.



ily on him and losing the ball. Prince is disabled, but soon resumes play. The criss-cross is worked and Davison makes two splendid rushes of 30 yards. Patterson is substituted for Prince. Clark makes a touchdown, from which Michie kicks an easy goal. The delight of the Army officers was unbounded. This ended the first half score—18 to 6.

The second half began at 4 p. m. N. A. opened with a V. Bagley, Macklin and Hasbrouck advanced ball 30 yards. Army gets ball on downs, but loses it again. Trench makes a fine rush through line of 20 yards. Smith is laid out, Altman taking his place. Hasbrouck makes a gain of 10 yards through the centre, and Macklin goes around the end for a touchdown. The ball is punted out, Bagley failing to catch it.

In the next few plays neither side gains any advantage. Pearson goes through centre, dodges Michie, and, with the whole West Point team at his heels, makes a touchdown. Symington kicks the goal. The Army makes five yards on a V. Houle having his head badly cut in the scrimmage, but pluckily continues to play! The Army now forces the ball by short rushes through centre toward the N. A. goal, but cannot get beyond the five yard line. Hasbrouck is disabled, and Campbell, '92, is substituted.

The Navy loses the ball and five yards on an alleged foul. Michie scores a touch-down, but fails to kick the goal. Navy brings out the ball, but soon loses it. Michie makes a run of 15 yards. Army gets five yards on foul by Holsinger, but loses ball near goal line. Navy fails to make five yards, and Army again has ball. Ferguson is replaced by McCormick, '95.

Twelve minutes more to play. The criss-cross is worked by West Point. Runs by Timberlake and Clarke puts the ball again over the line, but Michie fails on a difficult goal. Holsinger is disabled; Hussey, '92, is substituted. The N. A. fail to gain on V. Bagley punts, Symington follows it up, and rushes by Pearson and Macklin carry the ball to the 20-yard line, where it is lost. The Army forces the ball back, and Timberlake after a magnificent run scores a touch-down, and Michie kicks the goal. The N. A. team make desperate efforts to score. Bagley tries to kick a goal from 20-yard line, but failed.

The referee's whistle is heard, and the great game of the season is over. The Army officers are wild with delight, and the air is filled with flying hats, canes, and the yell, "Rah, Rah, Rah! Rah, Rah, Rah! West Point, West Point, Army!"

Teams lined up as follows:

Military Academy.	Positions.	Naval Academy.
Moore.....	Left end.....	Symington.
Houle.....	Left tackle.....	Beuret.
Gleason.....	Left guard.....	Pearson.
Adams.....	Centre.....	Holsinger.
Clark.....	Right guard.....	Trench.
Smith.....	Right tackle.....	(Captain) Macklin.
Prince.....	Right end.....	Ferguson.
Walker.....	Quarter back.....	Bagley.
Davison.....	Half back.....	Hasbrouck.
Timberlake.....	Half back.....	Johnson.
Michie (Captain).....	Full back.....	Webster.

Referee, Mr. Vale, S. N. A. C.; Umpire, Mr. Thomas, of Princeton.

Goals kicked (2)—By Michie (4), Symington (2); touch-downs (4)—By W. P. (6), N. A. (3); field goal (5); points scored, 48.

Score—M. A., 32; N. A., 16.

The West Pointers deserved their victory, as the team played well. The game throughout was characterized by the absence of slugging or ill-natured playing. The fact that the Naval Cadets were victorious last year served to soften the bitterness of defeat. In the evening all of the visiting cadets attended the hop in the boat-house, the first of the cadet series. Mrs. Chester, assisted by Cadet McDonald, received. A great many of the afternoon's spectators remained over for the hop.

Among the strangers were: Miss Cuyler, General, Mrs. and Miss Gilmore, Mrs. Breckenridge, Col. and Mrs. Kellogg, Miss Powell, Mr. and Miss Mitchell, Miss Leiber, Mrs. Leiber, Mrs. and Miss Edie from Washington, and Miss Noble, Miss Faust from Baltimore.

Capt. Pettit, U. S. A., is the guest of Lieut. Sharp. Miss Cuyler is staying with Mrs. Lieut. Hood. Miss Bush is visiting Miss Knowlton.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### WEST POINT, N. Y.

DECEMBER 1, 1891.

It will interest many to learn that the new cavalry barracks, the erection of which was begun some time ago, have been completed. The location of the new building, immediately north of the stables, will obviate the long walk which has been necessary heretofore for the dragoons both summer and winter, taking up much time and entailing needless exposure. The opening of the building was celebrated by a large ball on Friday evening. Col. Wilson, Prof., Mrs. and Miss Michie, Prof. Postlethwaite, Lieut., Mrs. and Miss Pratt, Lieut. and Mrs. Braden, Miss Brard, Lieut. Edgerton, Miss Newlands, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Capt. Craig, Lieut. Jackson, Lieut. Noyes, Lieut. Freeman and Lieut. Brown were among the invited guests present on the occasion.

The football team, with Lieut. Tate in charge, left West Point on Friday at 1.12 instead of in the evening, as had been at first proposed. Inspection took place at 2 p. m. on Saturday afternoon. Capt. Craig acted as commandant in the absence of Col. Hawkins, who was among the officers who attended the football game at Annapolis, as were also Lieuts. Dunning and Freeland. The result of the game was anxiously awaited by the officers in the club parlor, where telephonic communication had been arranged, and by the cadets at the telegraph office. There was much delay in the receipt of news. The game was called at 2 p. m., it was understood. The first telegram, which gave the result of the first six minutes of the game, viz: touchdown and goal by West Point, was not received until about 4 p. m., after the conclusion of the entire game. The close of the first half—score, West Point, 18; Annapolis, 6—was the next welcome news. Nothing further was learned until the close of the second half, with score West Point, 32; Annapolis, 16; was announced shortly after 6 p. m.

A scene ensued which will long be remembered. The pent-up enthusiasm of the corps broke forth and found expression in cheers of "Rah, Rah, Rah, Rah, Rah, Rah, West Point, West Point, Army." The cadets marched around the post. The superintendent extended his congratulations, the band played, guns were fired eleven, one for each member of the team, bonfires were lighted with fine effect, as the night was dark and stormy, it having begun to snow after sunset.

The hop which took place in the evening was, naturally, marked by an even more jubilant atmosphere than usual. Cadets gathered in groups, cheering whenever an opportunity offered. An extension until 11.30 was granted. The return of the team on the following evening was welcomed by the corps of cadets in a body, and by a fair proportion

of the population of the post and surrounding villages. The members of the team were carried up the wharf hill to the accompaniment of lusty and prolonged cheering. Mr. Smith was granted the luxury of a carriage. The injury sustained by him is not thought to be serious, and it is expected that he will be all right in a week or two.

Fupper was spread for the returned cadets in the mess hall. Tattoo was beaten one-half hour later than usual.

Miss Dent, a cousin of Mrs. Pettit, is her guest at present. Capt. Pettit returned on Sunday from his trip to Annapolis. Ensign Reed, of the Navy, was among the guests at the cadet hop on Saturday evening. The weather was intensely cold during Sunday, the thermometer falling to 14 degrees in the morning, and towards evening to 10 degrees. On Monday morning it was at 8 degrees, but has since risen considerably. Thus ice formed on the ponds during the cold snap. It is thought that a cadet hop may be given on Saturday of the present week.

Prof. Michie and Lieut. Bruff attended the funeral of Major George McKee at Frankford Arsenal on Wednesday. Lieut. O. J. Brown, 1st Cav., side de-camp to Gen. Merritt, has been spending a few days at the post.

The Superintendent of the Academy has received a letter from Gen. Schofield complimenting him on the excellent discipline of the corps as exemplified by the cadet football team on the occasion of its recent visit to Annapolis.

Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued during the past week to the following-named persons:

Frank C. Remick, Medford, 6th Dist., Mass.  
Huston V. Evans, Camden, 3d Dist., Mo.  
Frank D. Wickham (alt.), Gallatin, 3d Dist., Mo.  
Wm. C. McMillan, Talladega, 7th Dist., Ala.  
Sidney W. Brown, Oxford, 5th Dist., N. C.  
S. E. Nichols (alt.), Sandy Springs, 2d Dist., Ark.

#### OFFICIAL REPORT ON ARMOR PLATES.

THE report of the official board on the armor plate trials, Rear Admiral Kimberly, president, has been received by the Secretary of the Navy, and is being published as an appendix to the annual report of the Chief of Ordnance. The Board places the six plates in precisely the same order of merit as we did at the conclusion of the trials. The results are thus summed up by the Board:

After careful consideration of the results of the firing upon the six plates, it was the unanimous decision of the Board that they be placed in the following order of merit, viz:

- (1) The high carbon nickel steel Harvey plate furnished by the Bethlehem Iron Co.
- (2) The high carbon nickel steel plate furnished by the Bethlehem Iron Co.
- (3) The high carbon nickel steel plate furnished by Carnegie, Phipps and Co.
- (4) The low carbon nickel steel Harvey plate furnished by Carnegie, Phipps and Co.
- (5) The low carbon nickel steel plate furnished by Carnegie, Phipps and Co.
- (6) The low carbon steel Harvey plate furnished by the Bethlehem Iron Co.

The right side of plate No. 1 showed very remarkable qualities. The two projectiles which struck that side penetrated not more than 7 in., the head remaining in the plate, completely filling the hole, and with the appearance of having been welded to the surrounding metal, while the body was shattered into many fragments.

No cracks were made on that side of the plate.

The back of the plate on that side showed no disturbance except a hardly noticeable swelling on the surface.

It is to be noted that the upper part of plate No. 6 (Harveyed) showed qualities resembling those of the right side of No. 1, while, on the other hand, plate No. 4 (likewise Harveyed) was totally lacking in such characteristics.

\*The method of tempering at Bethlehem differed from that at Pittsburgh.—Note by Departmental authority.

Plate No. 2 showed a great degree of uniformity, as well as resistance to penetration.

The small penetration of the 8 in. shot in plate No. 3 was, in the opinion of the Board, due to the excessive upsetting of the projectile.

All the armor plates were more or less cracked though, but only two, Nos. 3 and 6, badly, and these two plates alone showed cracking before the fifth shot. Plates Nos. 1, 2 and three kept out all the projectiles; No. 4 was perforated by one, and Nos. 5 and 6 by two projectiles each.

It will be noticed that the "high-carbon" plates show better results than those of "low carbon," but it is believed that the chemical analysis of the plate now in progress will show that the words "high" and "low," employed by the manufacturers, have been used arbitrarily and have but little value for purposes of comparison.

The Holtz and Furness projectiles were part of the lot used at the Annapolis armor trials of last year.

Comparing the plates of this trial with the Creusot steel and the Creusot nickel steel plates of the Annapolis trials of September, 1890, the Board is of the unanimous opinion that—

- No. 1, the high-carbon nickel-steel Harvey plate furnished by the Bethlehem Iron Company, and
- No. 2, the high-carbon nickel-steel plate furnished by the Bethlehem Iron Company,

are superior to the Creusot steel and nickel-steel plates of last year.

In this connection it should be considered that the firing at this year's trial was more rapid than at last year's, and that the interval between the fourth and fifth shots at each plate was about two hours instead of four days as then. At this trial the plates were still "singing" from the blows of the 8-inch when they were struck by the 8 inch projectiles.

The board will, in obedience to the Department's order, make a supplemental report upon a "high-carbon nickel-steel Harvey" plate and a "low-carbon steel Harvey" plate, to be furnished by Carnegie, Phipps and Co., which will be tried as soon as ready under the same conditions as the six plates whose trial has been completed.

#### A NEW WEAPON OF WAR.

SOLDIERS' HOME, D. V. S.—U. S.

Now that we have companies with premium stock for producing rain, why not utilize cyclones? Just think of the "effect" of sending one of our dandy Western waiters through the camp commissary, or columns of the enemy. Why, I doubt not that smokeless powder, the cast-multiple charge or the built-up breech-loading rifle would be nowhere if subjected to a competitive test. To the front, capitalists! There's millions in it!

RETIRED VOLUNTEER.

## THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.  
JAMES R. SOLEY, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

### NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

**N. Atl. Station.—R-Adm. Bancroft Gherardi**  
CONCORD, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander O. A. Batebeller. Arrived at St. Thomas, Nov. 24.  
PHILADELPHIA, 1st rate, 12 guns flagship, Capt. Frederick Rodgers. At Antigua, W. I., Nov. 30.  
KEARSARGE, 8d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. H. Elmer. Reported at Martinique, W. I., Nov. 24.  
MIANTONOMOH, monitor, 3d rate. Capt. Montgomery Seward, comdg. At the Navy-yard, N. Y.  
VESUVIUS, 4th rate, 8 guns, dynamite cruiser, Lt. Seaton Schroeder, comdg. At Norfolk, Va.  
**Squadron of Evolution.—Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.**

ATLANTA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John W. Philip. Engaged in target practice near Yorktown, Va. Ordered to be coaled and ready for sea by Dec. 5. Supposed to be going to South Atlantic Station.

BENNINGTON, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander R. B. Bradford. At Norfolk Navy Yard Dec. 1.  
CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. J. N. Miller. Left the New York Navy-yard on Dec. 2 for Hampton Roads, Va., and arrived Dec. 3.

NEWARK, 1st rate, 12 guns, Capt. Silas Casey. Left New York for Yorktown Dec. 1. Passed Fort Monroe, Va., bound in, on Dec. 2.

**S. Atl. Sta'n.—Comdr. J. M. Forsyth temporarily in command. Rear Admiral A. S. K. Bingham ordered to hold himself in readiness to command.**

Mails for vessels on this station should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Forsyth. At Buenos Ayres at last accounts. To be sold at public auction, and such of her stores as are useful will be transferred to the Essex and the Yantic upon their arrival.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Snow. At Montevideo Sept. 30.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns. Lieut.-Comdr. Samuel Belden. En route to South Atlantic to relieve the Tallapoosa. Arrived at St. Vincent Nov. 19.

**Pacific Station.—Actg. Rear Adm. Geo. Brown.**

Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

BALTIMORE, 1st rate, 10 guns, Captain W. S. Schley. At Valparaiso, Chili, Nov. 28, where she will be likely to remain until the arrival of the Yorktown, when she will be ordered to San Francisco to have her bottom cleaned.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain G. C. Wiltse. Arrived at Montevideo Dec. 3.

INOQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns. Comdr. J. J. Read. Arrived at Apia, Samoa, at last accounts.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander C. S. Cotton. At San Francisco, sitting out for cruise, and it is expected will relieve the Inoquois at Samoa.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, flagship, Captain Albert Kautz. Arrived at Honolulu Sept. 25.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1st rate, 13 guns, flagship, Capt. Wm. T. Sampson. Mare Island. Will be overhauled, cleaned and painted. Will probably sail for Honolulu when repairs are completed.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander R. D. Evans. Arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Nov. 23.

**Asiatic Station.—Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap.**

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

Rear Admiral D. B. Harmony ordered to command.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. R. D. Hitchcock. Arrived at Shanghai Oct. 17.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Felix McCurley. At Shanghai at last accounts.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, flagship, Capt. H. B. Seely. En route for Asiatic Station. Sailed from Cape Town, Oct. 24, for Hong Kong, China. Will probably touch at Batavia, Singapore and Manila. Mail should be addressed care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, Eng., until further notice.

CHARLESTON, flagship, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. G. C. Remy. Left Yokohama, Japan, for San Francisco, via Honolulu, Nov. 17.

MONOCACY, Comdr. F. M. Barber, 3d rate 6 guns. Arrived at Shanghai Oct. 17.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns. Comdr. J. R. Bartlett. Arrived at Yokohama Nov. 1.

FALON, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Rich. Shanghai, Nov. 18.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns. Lieut.-Comdr. M. R. C. Mackenzie. At St. Lucia Nov. 13. En route to the Asiatic Station via Suez Canal.

#### Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 13 guns, Comdr. C. F. Goodrich. Left Newport, R. I., for Norfolk, Va., Nov. 27. In Hampton Roads Dec. 2, where she ran aground on Sewall's Point Spit, but got off without damage.

PORTSMOUTH, 13 guns, Comdr. C. D. Sigbee. Left Newport, R. I., for Norfolk, Va., Nov. 18. Arrived at Hampton Roads, Nov. 12.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns. Capt. F. M. Bunce. At Newport, R. I. (Receiving ship for boys).

MINNESOTA, 19 guns. Receiving ship for boys. Capt. E. E. Potter. At dock foot of West 50th street, N. Y. City.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. J. H. Sands. Was ordered by telegraph to leave Villefranche for Hampton Roads, Va. Sailed from Villefranche Nov. 21. Expected to arrive at Hampton Roads about Jan. 5th. Address Old Point Comfort, Va.



## On Special Services.

## AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Colby M. Chester, commanding, in addition to his other duties. Cadet practice and training ship at Annapolis.

FERN, fourth rate despatch vessel, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. At Norfolk, Va., being repaired.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 gattling). Commander Geo. E. Wingate. In winter quarters at Erie, Pa.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. At New London, Ct.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. Washburn Maynard. At Sitka, Alaska, at last accounts.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania. At Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. John McGowan, Jr. Public Marine School, New York.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns. Commander George C. Reiter. Fitting out and repairing at Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal. She is under orders to resume surveying duty on the lower coast of California when ready for sea, from which she was taken for service in Bering Sea.

## Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. John F. McGlensey. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Captain Byron Wilson. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Captain E. C. Merriman, Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa. Commander C. H. Rockwell ordered to command.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WARASH, 30 guns, Receiving Ship, Navy-yard, Boston, Mass. Capt. James O'Kane.

The armor-clad *Ajaz*, *Catskill*, *Canonius*, *Lehigh*, *Manhasset*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. J. D. Graham, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## Ordered.

Nov. 27.—Passed Assistant Engineer A. C. Engard, to examination for promotion.

Dec. 1.—Ensign Guy W. Brown, to the training ship *Richmond*.

Assistant Surgeon Lewis Morris, to the Navy-yard, League Island, Dec. 4.

## Detached.

Dec. 1.—Lieutenant Harry Kimmell, from the Coast Survey steamer *Blake*, on Dec. 16, and granted three months' leave.

Assistant Surgeon N. J. Blackwood, from duty at the Navy-yard, League Island, on Dec. 4, and ordered to the *Miantonomoh*.

## Promotions.

Nov. 30.—Commander B. F. Day, to be captain, vice Yates, deceased.

Paymaster George W. Beaman, to be Pay Inspector, vice Stewart, promoted.

Passed Assistant Paymaster John N. Speel, to be Paymaster, vice Goldsborough, promoted.

Dec. 3.—Surgeon Wm. H. Jones, to be Medical Inspector.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Frank Anderson, to be surgeon.

Ensign Thomas W. Ryan, to be lieutenant (Junior Grade).

## Retired.

Dec. 3.—Naval Constructor Wm. L. Mintonye, from Dec. 4, and detached from the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

HONOLULU promises to be gay as ever this winter with the big men-of-war in port, *Pensacola*, *San Francisco* and *Charleston*.

The *Blake* is to be the flagship of Admiral Hopkins, who is to relieve Admiral Sir George Watson in command of the British North American squadron.

PRESIDENT MALSTER of the Columbia Iron Works has invited all Baltimore and the rest of the world to witness the launch on Saturday next of United States Cruiser No. 9.

The new British steel gunboat *Gleaner*, in a trial in the North Sea Nov. 6, averaged 17.6 knots in an eight hours' run, with 2,606 h. p., or 106 h. p. over the specification.

The United States Fish Commission is pushing the preparations for its exhibit at Chicago with the greatest diligence, and intend having the most extensive and complete exhibit of food fishes, both of fresh and salt water, ever given.

The last reports from Samoa are to the effect that the *Iroquois* and German corvette *Sperber* were at anchor in Apia; that no trouble was anticipated ashore, but that the *Iroquois* was in daily expectation of being relieved and sent away to a cooler climate.

A PRIVATE letter from an officer on the U. S. S. *Lancaster*, dated at Cape Town, Oct. 12, contains the information that the ship was in good condition and the health of officers and men was good. She sailed shortly after this date for the next stopping place, probably Calcutta.

The *Pensacola* gave a fine ball at Honolulu on the night of Nov. 5, to which some 300 were invited, and nearly all were on board. Dancing was kept up until after midnight, and the affair was pronounced the success of the season. The illuminations and draping were the best ever seen in Honolulu.

THERE is an active competition among British naval officers for the position of Chief of the London Fire Brigade with \$4,000 a year, with a prospective rise.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "The *Vulcan* is now an admitted failure; and although in the *Thunderer* the failure is not admitted, it is nevertheless equally the case, while it is more than likely that the *Devastation* may be included in the same category as the other two vessels. The fault with all these vessels lies in the boilers, which are badly designed, but which, even if they were of good design, are too flimsy for the work expected of them. It will be a still more lamentable matter if those of the *Blake* and *Blenheim* should turn out to be no better.

The revised uniform regulations for British naval officers require but one undress coat only, instead of two, one to button and one not to do so. The dress for every occasion is now definitely laid down, and the details of uniform are more precisely specified.

The New York *Herald* has secured a subscription of \$1,715 toward providing the new cruiser *New York* with a service of plate. It subscribes \$600; Gorham Mfg. Co., \$250; J. Seaver Page, Seligman and Co., Geo. F. Blake Mfg. Co. and W. C. Whitney, each \$100. The Naval Reserve Association subscribes \$25.

A Woolwich torpedo of a new pattern has been tried at Portsmouth, with reported satisfactory results. It has a diameter of eighteen inches, and is intended for under-water discharge. The engine, which are capable of developing fifty-two horse power, or a horse for every pound of weight, make 2,000 revolutions per minute. The torpedo is said to be able to realize a speed of thirty knots up to 700 yards.

The British Channel squadron arrived at Villa Garcia in the Province of Pontevedra, Spain, on Saturday, Nov. 21. The Spanish training squadron was ordered to meet the British ships at the mouth of the river, and is to accompany them on their visits to various Spanish ports. During the gale on Thursday week a steam launch belonging to one of the Spanish vessels was wrecked, and of seven men on board all but two were drowned.

The New York *Times* says: "The recent exposure of defects in the cruiser *Philadelphia* has called attention to the paper of Mr. Charles Hemje published in Volume XVII. of the Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute. It is safe to say that the great majority of United States naval officers, as admitted on the part of not a few of the most scientific men in the Service, have wholly overlooked the fact that vessels of the *Philadelphia* type are useless fighting machines. The *Philadelphia* will at least have served the purpose of stopping further mistakes being made in this direction."

A CASE of considerable interest to officers of the Navy retired prior to the act of 1873, which prohibited retired officers from doing active service, will be argued in the U. S. Supreme Court during the coming month. The case in point is that of the heirs of Prof. Edw. A. Roget, and the question involved is the right of naval officers to longevity pay on the retired list. Major Roget was retired in 1864 for age but continued to do active duty to 1873, when the act was passed prohibiting the employment of retired officers on active service. His heirs claim credit for this active service in computing his longevity pay, or, in other words, that he should have received three-fourths of \$2,700, instead of three-fourths of \$2,400, from the time he was taken from active duty to the date of his death. The case is an appeal from the Court of Claims, where the claim was dismissed.

THE condition of the bottom of the cruiser *San Francisco* is reported to have been very bad on the arrival of that ship at San Francisco. When the *San Francisco* was ordered in commission she was placed in dry dock and her bottom covered with two samples of anti-fouling paint. The starboard side received McInnes' paint, the port side a German composition. On being docked the other day at Mare Island it was evident at a glance that the merits of the McInnes paint were far ahead. More than twice as many barnacles clung on the port side as on the starboard side of the ship. Over twenty tons of barnacle growth were removed from the ship's bottom. Many over three inches in length and fully four inches in circumference—then two-thirds of them were on the port side, which had been covered with a German composition, the starboard side having received McInnes' paint.

## NAVAL BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT.

In his annual report just made public Commodore George Dewey, Chief of Bureau of Equipment, states that during the past fiscal year fifty-three vessels have been either wholly or partly equipped under this bureau at a cost of \$684,239.01. 62,564 tons of coal were purchased for \$465,584.48. Boston Navy yard has supplied cordage, anchors, chain cables, sails, rigging, etc. Commodore Dewey allows the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, the Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac, the Naval Inspector of Electric Lighting and the Superintendent of Compasses to tell the story of the operations of their respective branches, their detailed reports being included in and made a part of his report. The former calls attention to the total solar eclipse to occur April 15, 1893, and recommends that expeditions be sent to Ceara, Brazil, and Bathurst, Senegambia, for the purpose of observation.

Commodore J. S. Newell, in his report as Naval Inspector of Electric Lighting, reports that the electric plants in the *Vermont* have been completed and the plants of the *Boston* and *Dolphin* extensively repaired. The electric plants on the U. S. S. *Newark*, *Concord*, *Bennington*, and *Miantonomoh* have not been completed according to the specifications. The coast-defense vessel *Monterey* is receiving an electric plant. Specifications have been prepared for the *New York*, Cruisers Nos. 9, 10 and 11, Gunboats Nos. 5 and 6, harbor-defense ram, practice cruiser and Torpedo Boat No. 2. Work on the U. S. S. *Maine*, *Texas*, *Raleigh* and *Cincinnati* will probably commence this year. Specifications for Cruisers No. 12 and 13 and the battle-ships *Massachusetts*, *Indiana* and *Oregon* are being prepared. As soon as the construction work on the monitors

*Puritan*, *Amphitrite*, *Monadnock* and *Terror* will permit the work of placing in these vessels suitable electric plants will be commenced. With a view to securing greater efficiency it is intended that the lighting system on board of the new vessels shall be divided into three parts; first, night circuits, where artificial light is only needed through the night; second, day circuits, when artificial light is needed at all times; and third, battle circuits, which includes the necessary lights for working the vessel during action; these circuits to be controlled from the dynamo room.

Lieut. S. W. B. Diehl, Superintendent of Compasses, reports that during the year compasses were placed and compensated on the *Philadelphia*, *San Francisco*, *Newark*, *Concord*, *Vesuvius*, *Cushing*. The navigators of all the new cruisers commissioned during the year, together with several others anticipating assignment to duty as navigators, have been instructed in the magnetism of ships and in practical compensation of the compass. This has lightened the outside work of the office in the installation of compasses. It is suggested, however, that the course of the Department in ordering one officer at a time for compass instruction be changed, and that officers available for such duty be sent in classes limited to six in number—the desk capacity of the office—and that they be ordered at stated intervals to be determined by the superintendent of compasses, dependent upon the immediate importance of the work on hand and required of the office.

The Bureau asks for \$3,529,976.17, including \$2,329,776.63 for improvements in the Navy.

## BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

COMMODORE F. M. RAMSAY'S annual report is a brief document, but contains some timely and well considered recommendations that should by all means receive attention by the coming Congress. A matter of the first importance is his recommendations in regard to the increase in the number of enlisted men. 13,746 enlisted men and apprentices are actually needed to man the ships of the Navy.

It is recommended that the number of men of all ratings allowed for the Navy, including apprentices and boys, be increased to 10,000, and that the term of enlistment for general service be extended by law to four years. The recommendation that men who have honorably served in the U. S. Navy should be granted similar privileges as to citizenship to those provided for in the Army, in section 2166 of the R. S. is renewed.

For the success of the training system the time has arrived when it is absolutely necessary that barracks should be built for the apprentices.

It is again recommended that the detail of an assistant to the bureau be authorized, and that the statutes be changed to require all nominations to the Naval Academy to be made one year in advance of date of admission. Further changes in existing statutes relating to the Naval Academy, so as to conform to the laws governing the Military Academy, are recommended as follows: That Sec. 1519 be amended to read: No naval cadet found deficient at any examination in either conduct or studies, and recommended to be discharged from the Academy, shall, unless upon recommendation of the Academic Board, be retained or reappointed, or appointed to any place in the Navy before his class shall have finally graduated and received their commissions. (See Sec. 1325.) That the oath prescribed by Sec. 1320 for cadets entering the Military Academy shall be taken by cadets entering the Naval Academy, substituting the word "Navy" for "Armies" where it occurs.

That naval cadets shall be subject at all times to do duty in such places and in such service as the President may direct. (See Sec. 1323.) That the Superintendent of the Naval Academy shall have power to convene Courts-martial for the trial of naval cadets, and to execute the sentences of such courts, except the sentences of suspension and dismissal. (See Sec. 1326.) The act of Aug. 5, 1882, should be so amended that the selection for the several corps specified shall be made upon the completion of the four years' course, and that all surplus graduates shall be then discharged. The two years' cruise is a waste of time for young men who will not receive commissions in the Navy, and involves unnecessary expense to the Government. The act of March 2, 1889, should be so amended that the age for admission shall be between 14 and 18. The records of the Academy show that the percentage of successful mental examinations of candidates was highest between the ages of 14 and 17.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, 4,640 men and 694 apprentices were enlisted in the Navy.

During the months of March, April and May it became necessary to suspend the enlistment of men and apprentices, the quota allowed by law being full.

1,040 men and 1,113 boys were rejected for physical disqualifications. 3,631 men and 380 apprentices were discharged; 131 men and 3 apprentices deserted in foreign ports, and 938 men and 316 apprentices in home ports. The number of men serving under continuous service certificates at the end of the year was 1,397.

It is believed that as soon as it is understood that faithful service on the part of the enlisted men is to be rewarded by duty near their homes and families, the better class of men will remain in the Service. A great advantage will be gained also by having on all the receiving ships crews of highly trained men, whose knowledge and example will be of great assistance in training recruits.

## BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

The Chief Constructor of the Navy, in his very interesting report just made public, renews his previous recommendation that the single-turreted monitors be overhauled and repaired; that the *Intrepid* be sold; that an Assistant Chief of Bureau be provided for, and the pay of the Chief Clerk and Chief Draughtsman be increased. Only 12 wooden steam vessels of the Navy are now available for cruising purposes, and they, within five or six years, will be mustered out of service. Satisfactory progress is reported on all the vessels undergoing construction, and detailed descriptions given of the vessels contracted for during the year. An increase of \$162,000 in the appropriation for the construction of torpedo cruiser No. 1 is recommended. This is the only vessel authorized that has not been contracted



for. An urgent appeal is made for the enlargement of the construction and repair plants of several Naval yards, \$25,000 being recommended for the Portsmouth yard, \$25,000 for Boston, \$150,000 for New York, \$44,000 for League Island, \$48,000 for Norfolk, and \$100,000 for Mare Island.

The Bureau urgently recommends progressive speed trials, covering as great a range of speeds as possible, as the data is essential for the information of the Bureau in the preparation of new designs. The Bureau recommends the immediate construction of an experimental tank for use in determining the resistance of ships by means of models. In preparing the designs of new vessels of novel types, the want of such apparatus has been greatly felt in the past and with the high speed now so generally used its importance is constantly increasing.

The report concludes as follows: The Bureau desires to express its satisfaction with the progress of the work of building up a navy suited to the needs of the United States. When the vessels now under construction are completed the country will possess the nucleus of a modern fleet, complete in all of its types, from the most powerful armored battle ships to sea-going torpedo boats. These vessels, designed with special reference to the needs of our own Naval service, and to fulfill requirements of construction as severe as those of any nation in the world, will be, at least for ship, superior to most, and second to none, of the vessels of any foreign fleet now built or building. It only remains for Congress to decide what number of each class are necessary for the protection of the country.

While the work of new construction can be advantageously performed in private shipbuilding yards, yet the work of repairing and fitting out ships must be done at the navy yard. This requires as important improvements in the yard plants as have taken place in the ships themselves.

### THE PHYTHIAN STAGNATION REPORT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

As it was understood that what is known as "The Phythian Stagnation Board" was ordered to examine and formulate a system of promotion, etc., for the information of the Secretary of the Navy alone, many officers have been deterred from commenting upon it, but as one of the members of the Board came out over his signature in a letter to your paper of Nov. 7, 1891, defending the action of the Board and, in a manner, threatening officers who would cause a failure of the proposals of the Board by antagonizing that "workable scheme," it appears that discussion of the whole subject was anticipated and is now indirectly solicited.

I am confident that a vast majority of the officers of the Navy are opposed to all, even the most moderate, schemes of promotion by selection in time of peace. Our present plan of promotion is the very best that can be devised for times of peace; it keeps the Navy clear of political squabbles, and holds out the certain prospect of promotion for duty done.

We now have as much of the element of selection in our plan of promotion as is consistent with our democratic institutions; and even now political and other influences are brought to bear to prevent approval of an adverse report by our present Selection Board, known as the Board of Examination. We know that "political and other pulls" are exercised at Washington regarding duty, promotion and other things, for we have a general order issued by the Secretary of the Navy regarding it. Glance for a moment at the squabble for any office that goes on when a vacancy occurs which is to be filled by selection. Look at the political, and alas, even religious, influence brought to bear to obtain the desired place. Take into consideration the newspaper reports of the delegations which go to the President when any of the generals, or staff appointments of the Army or Marine Corps or the heads of the various Bureaus of the Navy Department are to be appointed. That is selection, pure and simple, and political, and even religion, are worked in the interest of candidates.

It is to avoid such unseemly squabbles that we all feel certain will take place, where money, political, social and religious influences will surely swallow up all other considerations, that the majority of officers are so violently opposed to all manner of selection in time of peace, even that entering wedge proposed by the Stagnation Board. The finest of Naval officers are but human.

In the scheme proposed by the Board, why should the date of 1890 be singled out, as it is by implication, to suffer all the hardships? Every member of that date saw war service, has reached the grade of commander, and has a great deal of experience therein; in fact, has proved himself fully competent by rendering valuable service to the Government, and is not too old to render more of it. This date must be decreased to give lieutenants a chance to show whether or not they are fit to command. In other words, known value must give place to experiment to satisfy the clamor of those who wish to experiment.

Experience in war and practice in command, here go for nothing, because it stands in the way of some young man who thinks he is of more value than he has yet proven to his employer, the Government, that he really is. Why should the officers who entered from the volunteer service have so much deference shown them on account of their war service, and the date of 1890 have none? Several of that date were selected for promotion for services rendered in time of war, and why should they now be thrown overboard, or at least be put in jeopardy of it, while the ex-volunteers are at the same time secured from it by their war services. Surely, if the latter are exempt for that service the former should be also. In fact, the Regular officer has the better right, for the ex-volunteer was rewarded for his service by being taken into the Regular Navy. I am certain none of the ex-volunteers wish any such favoritism shown them.

If we examine the Navy list we find many lieutenants of 18 and 19 years standing, and some few of even 20 years, while the lieutenant commanders are none of them of over 10 years. This seems to point out that the deadwood of the Service now lies in the lieutenant's list. Certainly the whole argument of the Board shows that it does not consider the officers now filling the command and flag ranks as too

old for proper service therein; but is wholly directed to the great age of the junior grades. The block which is detrimental to the Service is located in the lieutenant's list, not in the higher grades, for those grades are filled with officers of the proper age, capacity and practice to give the country the best of service. And as that is so, is it not better to get rid of the dead wood in the lower grade which can never reach command rank until too old, according to the Stagnation Board, to exercise it? Remember, also, that the officers now filling the command ranks have had, and borne bravely, their long probation of waiting for preferment.

If, then, as the Board says, it is necessary to substitute another list whose parts are harmoniously adjusted, etc., and practice is so essential to success, readjust the list as follows: All in the command grades on the list being young enough and having had the experience and practice so much desired, and consequently being fit for any duty; and as many of the younger officers cannot, as the Board says, ever reach command rank, keep the present command rank officers who so acceptably fill all requirements and who also have the much vaunted practice, and retire from active service those junior grade officers who cannot reach command rank until too old to properly exercise it. In this way the Government would retain the services of men of experience and proved fitness until they are retired for age, and would yet have a lot of young men ready to step into their places at ages when habits, etc., are so easily formed. This would be the far better way, because the younger men who would be retired are better able to go into some other business, to help themselves, with far the better prospect of success, as "the habits are so much more easily changed during their younger years."

To follow the plan laid down by the before-mentioned member of the Board, I ask, "Have I anything as good or better to propose, and what will be the effect of successful opposition?"

To the first question let me answer that I think I have something "as good or better" to propose, and I submit it to the consideration of the Service at large. It is as follows:

The active list of the line officers of the Navy shall consist of the following:

10 rear admirals, 15 commodores, 70 captains, 60 commanders, 130 lieutenant commanders, 300 lieutenants, 130 sub-lieutenants (ensigns).

Sec. 2. Any officer who has been thirty (30) years in the Navy, and served in the War of the Rebellion, may, at his request, be retired from active service with the rank and retired pay of the next higher grade.

Sec. 3. The vacancies caused by the operation of the first two sections shall immediately be filled by the promotion by seniority of the officers on the active list, under the provisions of the laws now governing promotion.

Sec. 4. A board, consisting of the seven senior officers of the line of the Navy, not at sea at the time of the approval of this act, shall be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to formulate a set of questions for the examination, in time of peace, of each grade of officers of the line, for promotion to the next higher grade; these sets of questions to be published for the benefit of those concerned and to be used for all examinations subsequent to one year from their promulgation. Any officer failing to correctly answer, in writing, ninety per cent. of the questions asked, to be rejected by the examining board (which is to be appointed under the present laws) and to be subject in all respects to the requirements of the present law, so far as deferred examination, etc., is concerned. Should an officer fail to pass the physical examination prior to promotion required under the present laws, by reason of disability contracted in the line of duty, he shall be examined professionally, and if found so qualified for promotion, he shall be appointed on the retired list with the rank and pay of the next higher grade. Should he also fail professionally, he will be retired with the rank and pay of his present grade. Until the promulgation of the questions referred to in this section, examinations for promotion are to be conducted under the laws now in force.

Sec. 5. As soon as an officer is promoted to the grade of commander he shall be ordered to command one of the smallest vessels of the commander's class, and shall be retained in such duty at sea at least two years before assignment to any other duty.

Sec. 6. Whenever an officer of the grade of lieutenant commander has been in that grade for fifteen years he shall be retired with rank and pay of his grade. Whenever an officer of the grade of lieutenant has been in that grade for twenty years he shall be retired with rank and pay of his grade. Whenever an ensign has been three years in that grade, two and one-half years of which attached to a regular vessel of the Navy in commission for General Service, he shall be promoted, if found qualified, to the next higher grade, but such promotion not to increase the total number of officers. Ensigns shall not be employed on any other duty until after they have served two and one-half years as ensigns, on board a regular vessel of the Navy in commission for general service. Ensigns shall be watch and division officers, and all officers of that and assimilated rank shall be wardroom officers.

Sec. 7. Graduates of the Naval Academy shall be assigned to, and commissioned in, the General Service, as now provided by law.

Sec. 8. The sea pay of all commissioned officers of the Navy shall be \$1,500 per year at the date of their first commission, to be increased at the rate of \$100 per year for each subsequent year's service until retirement. Officers in command of regular naval vessels commissioned for General Service, and of naval stations, shall be paid the following additional sums as command money: Lieutenant commanders, \$15 per month; commanders, \$25 per month; captains, \$30 per month; commodores, \$40 per month, and rear admirals, \$50 per month. "Shore" or "other duty" pay of officers shall be 75 per cent. of sea pay. "Leave," or "waiting orders," pay shall be 60 per cent. of sea pay. No officer shall be kept on "other" duty, other than as chief of a bureau of the Navy Department, for a longer period than three years if there are other officers of the same grade who have been more than one year on "waiting" orders. Officers on the active list who are by law or regulation exempt from sea duty in time of peace, shall be paid sea pay whenever they are on duty. Retired and furlough pay shall be governed by the laws now in force, but the retired pay of an officer shall not be increased beyond what it was at the date of his retirement.

"Beginning at the end," I would say that the matter of pay is, in my opinion, by far the most serious grievance the Navy now has to contend with. All the lower grades of staff officers are paid much more than corresponding ranks of the line. A medical officer receives \$2,800 after 17 years' service, while a line officer of the same number of years' service receives but \$1,400.

At the present time the commanders of the New York, Boston, League Island and Portsmouth navies receive less pay than do each of the principal staff officers under their command. And this, although those commanding officers have been in the Service from five to ten years longer than the respective staff officers. If the duty of the staff officer is important enough to command such high pay, surely the pay of the officer who supervises the staff officer is entitled to still more pay.

So long as each corps has important duties to perform, the only fair criterion of pay is length of service. But in addition to length of service and importance of office, commanding officers have many social duties, the expense of which they have to bear alone, while all other officers share the expenses in common.

Treating the subject as a matter of business, is not the plan of reorganization and promotion proposed above much better for the Government than the one proposed by the Board? Will not the tone of the Service be vastly better by following this plan? Is it not best, when it can so easily be done, to avoid the loss of efficiency which would accompany the squabbling, wrangling and heart burning that would follow any system of selection in which favoritism could be shown? Of course, no one now speaks of times of war, for then the meritorious will rise to the top no matter what amount of political pull others may have. Our late war proved that—nothing can then keep the best men back—given the time, and they are bound to push to the front. But in times of peace no such transcendent ability is required to do well all the duties of the Service.

By having a set of known questions for examination we would be certain of having all the officers of a grade well versed in its requirements, and all examinations would be the same. The Government would also be put to much less expense, for the same examination could be given different officers in different parts of the world at the same time. A central Board, which entails much travel and consequent expense to the Government, would be unnecessary.

Besides this examination the Board should take into consideration the reports of commanding officers which are now required by General Order. In fact where those reports are unfavorable the law should compel discharge from the Service.

Those who specially prepare themselves could then, as they can even now, find special employment to repay them bountifully for their extra work. And surely it is not economy for the Government to retire with high pay, officers who are competent to fulfill all the requirements, and who have already, by actual work, proved their perfect ability to do well what is needed, simply to give other officers a chance to demonstrate whether or not they are as competent.

If any officers are to be retired, and paid for doing nothing, that others may be promoted, economy would point out that those officers who would be lower paid and who are yet inexperienced, should give way to those who would be higher paid and who have had experience.

The Board has shown that about 45 years is the extreme limit at which command rank should be reached. If a lieutenant is twenty years going through his own grade he would be far too old to reach command rank under 50 years of age. I would, therefore, rather have the limits less than twenty and fifteen years for compulsory retirement from the grades of lieutenant and lieutenant commander.

Many officers favor a "duty pay" to be the same at sea as on shore, but a glance at the sea service of different officers convinces me that there should be a difference; that those who "seek the beach" should be paid less than those who do the legitimate, disagreeable duties of the profession.

To quote ("in substance," for it is done from memory) from a newspaper article which appeared some days ago: "Selection in time of peace will never work in the Navy. The *Galaxy* and *Despatch* were both lost through it, and in both cases the Boards declared the selected officers to blame for the loss." This criticism we all know to be just. An amusing article in a New York paper, some days ago, shows how our selection friends endeavor to steal our thunder. That article spoke of a commander who had not been trusted with duty for about fifteen years, but who would soon be up for promotion, as his seniority so entitled.

Well, suppose he does come up for promotion, as "promotion by seniority" requires he should. Is his case to be passed without scrutiny, or is it to be examined? If properly examined, does it matter whether he is examined under our present system as of right, or whether he would be examined under a system of selection? Surely, our selection friends would not have a man passed over upon hearsay?

But the case in question is one which the anti-selectionists have long pointed to as an exemplification of what selection would do. Several Boards have examined the case, and in every instance, if I mistake not, have reported adversely. And yet in spite of all these adverse reports, some sort of influence has caused him to be selected to remain on the pay roll although declared, if the action of the Navy Department can be so called, unfit for any duty. And thus by selection some other worthy officer has been compelled to remain in a lower grade.

Selection has also worked us very grave mischief in our "retired list," and its abuses are pushing it prominently into notice. To now add to it for the simple accommodation of the lower grades of the active list would sink it altogether. But of that another time.

I hold that the scheme herein proposed is as much a "workable scheme" as that proposed by the Board, and would start promotion immediately; and, with but slight hitcher, would keep it on a steady flow, and, most important of all, without introducing in any form, modified or otherwise, that foul political scheme of favoritism known as "selection."

ANTI-SELECTION.

### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The Court-martial for trial of Maj. Charles B. Throckmorton, temporarily suspended, ordered to convene Dec. 9.

Maj. Samuel H. Horton, surgeon, detailed as member of Army Retiring Board at Los Angeles, Cal., to relieve Capt. H. Burton, who is ordered before the same board for examination.

The Ordnance and Fortification Board held its regular monthly session at the War Department this week. A few minor allotments were made.



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A DESPATCH of Nov. 30 from Paris to the New York Herald says that over thirty millions of human beings are literally dying of hunger in Russia. The Cz. is much concerned by the state of affairs which he saw during his journey to Livadia, and greatly incensed with his Ministers, whom he accuses of having concealed the truth from him.

THE St. Petersburg Bourse was, according to a despatch, panic stricken a few days ago by a rumor that Emperor William of Germany had decided to resign his honorary colonelcies of Russian regiments. The Bourse should have more fortitude.

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**WANTED, A NAVAL POLICY.**

ARE we to have a naval policy? Is it not high time we should have one, now that our Navy is growing to a size where we have a few vessels to spare for foreign service? These pertinent questions our naval officers are asking each other as they wait for the authorities to do something in regard to meeting possible emergencies in Chili, China and Brazil. There seems to have been a lamentable lack of decision in regard to the distribution of vessels recently. A great impetus was given to the putting out of vessels as a result of the Chilean incident, but this having taken a favorable turn, the authorities have changed their plans, as they did many times before, in regard to the destination of vessels. It was the intention at one time to send Rear Admiral Gherardi with the *Philadelphia* and *Concord* around to Chili, and leave Acting Rear Admiral Walker in command of the home station. But this plan was changed. Admiral Walker, it is now understood, is booked for the command of the South Atlantic station, and, although no orders have yet been issued, it is well known that Secretary Tracy contemplates sending all four vessels of the squadron—the *Chicago*, *Newark*, *Bennington* and *Atlanta*—to Brazil as soon as the former can join the remaining three at Yorktown, where they will in the meantime be engaged in target practice. The orders directing Rear Admiral Benham to hold himself in readiness to command the South Atlantic station will be changed, and if the plan of dividing the Pacific station into two squadrons is carried out as contemplated he will probably be assigned to the South Pacific. The principal object in sending the Squadron of Evolution to Brazil at this time is to have a good show of force there to meet any emergency that may arise either in that country or Chili.

The *San Francisco*, instead of going back to Chili, as originally contemplated when she was ordered up to Mare Island for repairs, it is now understood, will be sent to Honolulu, where she, with the *Charleston* and *Pensacola*, will remain until after the December election in the Hawaiian Islands.

We should like to see some definite programme adopted for the use of vessels of the American Navy, which, in point of numbers, is growing daily, for its efficiency will continue to be seriously impaired until the officials cease working in the dark and adopt a definite naval policy.

The session of Congress is just beginning, and demands will at once be made for more ships and for a reorganization of the personnel. All this will be asked for without any definite purpose in view. Nothing has been decided as to just what number of vessels the new Navy will comprise, what its purposes will be, how many stations will be kept up or to what extent the Navy will figure in building up American commerce in foreign ports. There was a so called policy board a year or two ago, but its report did not meet the views of Congress or the people, and since then nothing has been done to

outline the future extent and purpose of the United States Navy. It is to be hoped that Mr. Tracy, in his forthcoming annual report, will make the purposes of the Administration so clear that Congress will be able to fix upon a proper and definite programme for the future Navy. When it is once decided what number and kind of vessels are needed, and the use to be made of them, it will be a simple matter of mathematical calculation to determine what number and grades of officers are needed for the new Navy. These questions should enter, and doubtless will enter, into any consideration that may be given the scheme for the reorganization of the personnel.

There is just now considerable anxiety to know whether or not Mr. Tracy will endorse the Pythian Board report. It seems to be anticipated that he will favor many of the provisions, but it is not believed that he will favor the recommendation for service in lieu of age retirement, which is meeting with considerable opposition. The correspondence in our columns shows that the Navy is by no means united in support of the bill. The letters we receive come from officers of long service and large experience, and the opinions of such men are not likely to be disregarded.

**THE NEW DRILL REGULATIONS.**

ON the conclusion of the recent fall drill at Annapolis of the naval cadet battalion, the new infantry tactics for the Navy may be said to have been given a practical test in all but fire work. As the drill adopted by the Navy is the new infantry drill for the Army, its working at Annapolis, where it was first put in practice, may be of some interest to the military service.

The new drill was taken up at Annapolis about Sept. 1. To say that it has proved a success puts it mildly. Its every feature is indicative of simplicity and mobility. This is characteristic of both the marching and of the manual. Less memory is required than formerly, and a mass of useless appendages in the form of markers and guides has been gotten rid of. These statements are based on the actual workings of the drill, and not on any theoretical summary. On the last of the fall drill the cadets in responding to the order to assemble, fell in, facing square to the front, and with arms at an "order." The companies dressed with arms at an order, the greatest difficulty being shown in taking the alignment. Again, after aligning their companies, the company officers went by the shortest way to their proper positions at the front and centre. Time was saved.

As an instance of the celerity possible under the new drill, the following movements were executed in thirty minutes time: (1) Open ranks, (2) Manual of Arms, (3) Close ranks, (4) Firing, (5) March in line (6) General alignment, (7) Front into line from column of companies, (8) Companies right and companies right turn, (9) Change of front, (10) Form line of columns, (11) Change directions in line of columns of fours from close column, (12) Movements by sections. A feature of the final drill was the rapidity with which the street riot work was executed. The battalion was formed in columns of squares, each company forming a square, then opened up a little later into column of companies. When the leading company approached an imaginary side street, running at right angles to the line of march, the first company executed "sections right and left turn." As each section made its turn the rear rank obliqued on the flank, then came up on the line of the first rank, all pieces being brought down to a charge bayonets. The movement was executed in a flash, and in an instant after the order was given a solid wall of steel was protecting the battalion flank, each flank section in the meantime firing volleys down the side street. As soon as the rear company had passed the side street, each of the flank sections executed the march by the right and left flanks, then columned right and left the front rank of the two sections obliquing and uniting in front of the rear rank.

In its operation the new infantry is very German in character. The battle formation in the new tactics is one of the strong features of the drill. A line is thrown to the front, the men taking the normal battle interval of one pace. The units in



the line are the squads of four men, each squad being in charge of a squad leader. The line is formed by the deploying of squads to the front and their extension on arriving on the line of formation. The fighting line is worked at a distance varying from 300 to 600 yards to the front of the reserves. In action the fighting line is fed from time to time. There is no falling back. The one feature prominent is the constant increase of the fighting line. The work of the naval battalion showed that the fighting line could be fed with celerity and much freedom of action.

In point of effect, the new tactics have in no wise lost in martial show. In the change of direction it would naturally be supposed that the substitution of the turning for the wheel does away with a very pretty sight. On the contrary, the turnings, as seen when changing direction in column of companies, is strikingly fine. The effect is not unlike the graceful curving of an intact line, the curve assuming the rigid straight line on the completion of the turn. By the turning methods the change of direction is rapidly performed, and is a great improvement over the old wheels.

The new naval tactics seem to be admirably adapted to the needs of the Navy. Just so much of battle work has been given as naval battalions are likely to need. The shore work of seamen infantry is likely to be confined more particularly in future to clearing streets, maintaining order in captured cities, and in putting down riots. For such work the riot drill should meet all demands. It is simple and very effective. It is the first of its kind ever seen in this country, and the adoption of this part of the Navy drill by National Guard organizations would be a good thing.

The United States Revenue Marine Corps has taken up the new Navy drill, as has also the Naval Reserve. It would seem that there has been no mistake made in the new tactics. Whatever changes will be ordered will be more in the line of changes in phraseology than otherwise.

#### THE OUTBREAK IN CHINA.

THE news from China seems to indicate that insurrection has broken out in that country. A "battle" has been fought, and 4,000 Imperialist troops defeated. The despatches show an excited state of feeling among the foreign population which is reflected in the despatches. This alarm, combined with the uncertainty that accompanies the collection and transmission of news in a country that has only one railroad and is poorly supplied with telegraph lines, has made the telegraphic accounts as confused as they are meagre.

The Chinese outbreaks of last spring and summer took place in the valley of the Yangtse, six or eight hundred miles from Peking; the present movements are in the province of Shingking, which lies north of Corea and northeast of Peking. There has been a massacre of Christians at Takou, which is said to be north of Moukden and 350 miles in an air line from the capital. Either the rebels move with great celerity, or the affair at Takou took place a considerable time before news of it was allowed to leak out, for a few days after it was reported that the insurgents were in the neighborhood of Kinchau, a place about 100 miles nearer Peking. Kinchau is at the head of the Gulf of Liautung. All of this is classic ground in Chinese history, for the tribes of the Liau overthrew a former dynasty in China, and the present reigning house had its origin in adjoining territories. The new field of insurrection separates the Emperor from the seat of his house, and it is extremely probable that the place was chosen with this very design.

Since the first troubles occurred on the Yangtse there have been many careful estimates of the military strength of the Chinese. The number of their war ships is told, and the hundreds of thousands of men grouped under the banners and the "bordered banners." It is easy enough to give the figures of the army lists, but what are they worth? The raising of pay rolls is notorious, and it extends so far as to form a recognized source of income to officers of all grades. It is a means by which every officer in China, from Li Hung Chang downwards, has added to his store. Great reviews and inspections are held yearly, but they are made possible

only by keeping uniforms in stock and hiring coolies by the day to wear them during inspection. There are portions of the army in which foreign instructors have been employed and a certain amount of discipline maintained; but the estimate of these efficient troops varies from 5,000 to 60,000 men, and one of the best informed men in China thought Li Hung-Chang might have 10,000 of the "foreign-drilled" troops. They have modern breech-loaders of types good ten years ago, but though the types were good enough, the arms are said to be poor. They are made at Shanghai in a government arsenal, and it is reported on very good authority that the barrels are iron, instead of steel. Probably the appropriation is for steel, and the cheaper metal is bought to provide the necessary "squeeze" for the arsenal officials out of the difference in cost.

The stories of corruption of this radical sort are too well authenticated to leave any room for doubt. The question that arises in regard to the Chinese forces is not as to numbers, but as to their value. Can a dynasty which has allowed the strength of its army to be sapped by peculations on all sides, exhibit military effectiveness when confronted by a serious rebellion? We must leave that question to be answered by history.

There are many points in the present situation that are obscure. Where did the rebels get their arms? They have overthrown four thousand armed men and must have had something to do it with, if the Imperial forces made any fight at all. The country beyond the Great Wall is under the strictest ban in regard to the introduction of arms. The arms possessed by the people there are few and of eighteenth century make. If it is true that there was a fight, the Imperial troops may have been armed with bows and arrows, as some of them are still, or the rebels may have landed cargoes of arms in preparation for the conflict, or their forces may be made up of revolted troops who took their arms with them, and, finally, there may have been no fight but merely a running match. These possible explanations might be extended, but they would always oscillate between indications of feebleness on the part of the Imperial Government and such bold and thorough preparation by the rebels as would imply a very serious condition of things for the dynasty.

Our Government should insist on receiving the fullest information the Imperial Government can obtain. We have Americans living in Tientsin, a port which is closed from the beginning of December until March. It lies directly in the line of the insurgents' march, and we are entitled to know what degree of safety our countrymen may expect. It may not be too late even now to withdraw them, but it will be too late very soon.

THE New York Times, in an article presenting the needs of our Navy, says: "No one can doubt that the existing new unarmored fleet, with its modern high-power guns, small though it be, is an enormous support to the country in such of the affairs with foreign nations just mentioned as are still unsettled. Nor do we agree with the view that the possession of a strong Navy unduly disposes a nation to plunge into war. By far the strongest navy in the world is England's, and she has had no great war for a generation. Even her various minor campaigns in Asia and Africa have been conducted by her army, and the bombardment of Alexandria is about the only affair of consequence in which she has put her powerful fleet to the test. A great maritime nation may have a fleet to protect its seaboard and its commerce without being tempted by it to a quarrelsome diplomacy. Much more absurd is the theory of some statesmen from the deep interior, a thousand miles from the nearest sea, that arbitration can always be relied upon to do the work and furnish the safeguards for our country which other nations obtain through a proper fleet. To perform ordinary station duty in various parts of the world, to protect the lives, property and business interests of American citizens everywhere, to uphold the dignity of the American nation, we need a strong Navy, and its vessels must be up to the modern standard of excellence."

It is a little odd that the Nineteenth Century should see fortifications established before the beginning of the Christian era still in active use and forming an important factor in military operations. The Great Wall of China is said to have been finished B. C., 205, and it is now more than 2,000 years old. The Emperor of China and his troops are on one side of it and the rebels on the other, and the problem for the latter is how to get through. The road from the present position of the insurgents to the capital lies along the shore of the Gulf of Pechele, and at the wall it passes through the fortress of *Shan hai Kwan*. We believe this place has never been taken. It barred the way for years to the present Emperor's ancestors, who made their first descent on Peking by flanking the place and marching through the country north of the wall for 150 miles to the gates near Peking. Afterward the final journey to Peking was made through *Shan hai Kwan*, but only by treaty with its Chinese commander, who invited the Manchus to his aid against southern rebels in possession of the capital. The efficiency of the wall to day is due to the same causes that gave it value twenty centuries ago. There are no battering machines of any kind in that country to neutralize it. If there were its flimsiness would be apparent quickly enough. The gates occupy the mountain ravines and are in ruins, but, considering the weapons in use on both sides, the wall is worth just about as much in the present conflict as it has been worth at any time.

THE New York Times, commenting upon the recent hanging of a corporal at Aldershot by some privates who objected to his methods of discipline, says: "It might be a good thing for the British Army if some reformers would hang her Majesty's cousin, F. M. the Duke of Cambridge, long enough to enable him to institute some salutary reflections upon the subject. It would, of course, be unfortunate if nobody appeared to cut him down." In all seriousness, however, the Aldershot precedent is a bad one, and we trust to learn that the ringleaders have been found and severely punished. At the same time it may prompt careless officers to be more observant of the relations between non-commissioned officers and privates. We are decidedly opposed to coddling the private soldier, but the utmost care should at all times be taken to see that he is not made the object of a capricious and ignorant tyranny.

THE Army and Navy Gazette says: "Building ships for the U. S. Navy does not appear to be altogether a profitable business. The Cramps flourish, but Mr. John Roach went under with the *Chicago* and *Atlanta*, and now Mr. Harrison Loring, who was building cruiser No. 11, has become a bankrupt. Some of the Service papers on the other side are urging the lake and river shipbuilders to go in for Navy contracts; but these repeated failures of their fellows are not encouraging, we should imagine. A fleet costs a lot of money, as we know over here, and experience has taught us that for good ships, good machinery, and good ordnance a long price must be paid. The U. S. Navy Department will be wise, therefore, if they want a good article, not to go into the cheapest market, else one of two things will happen—they will not get what they want, or the contractor will be out."

COLUMBIA is happy when either of the dear boys, who wear the uniform of her military service, carries off the palm in Olympic games, but what is she to say when one wins his laurels at the expense of the other? If she is delighted by the success of one of her offspring, how can she fail to sympathize with the disappointment of the other? The contest at Annapolis between the Military and Naval Academies was fiercely fought; that it resulted in nothing but good feeling is shown by the account our naval correspondent gives of the contest. So we say, three cheers for West Point! Hurrah for Annapolis!

SECRETARY PROCTON will sever his official connection with the War Department Dec. 5. His resignation will be accepted, to take effect on that date, and on Monday or Tuesday next the name of his successor will be sent to the Senate for con-



firmation. Whether it will be Gen. Grant, ex-Gen. Cheney or the Hon. S. B. Elkins remains to be seen.

CRUISER No. 9, building at the Columbia Iron Works, Baltimore, and gunboat No. 5, building at the Bath Iron Works, Me., will be launched during the present month, making the seventh vessel placed in the water during the present calendar year. Cruiser No. 9 will probably be called the *Mobile*. No name has yet been selected for gunboat No. 5.

A COMPLETE innovation in the manner of conducting the examination of candidates for admission to West Point has been decided upon and only lacks the perfection of certain minor details to be put into operation. The change is in the line of what was recommended this year by Col. Wilson, Superintendent of the Military Academy, and approved by the Board of Visitors. Entrance examinations at West Point in June and September are to be done away with, and in their stead examinations will be conducted at different Army posts throughout the country, including Fort Snelling, Minn.; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Fort Logan, Col., and at stations at Boston, New York, Washington and other cities. The examination, which will be both mental and physical, is to be held March 1. Those who pass successfully will be notified to report at West Point in June following, where they will undergo a second physical examination to make sure that none has suffered injury in the meanwhile. On July 15 a second examination will be held at the appointed places to fill the vacancies occasioned by failures in the March examination and by the graduating class.

THE Mexican Government, having called the attention of the War Department authorities to the action of Garza, the revolutionist, in invading United States territory for the purpose of increasing and organizing his forces, Gen. Stanley has been authorized to use all the forces in the Department of Texas to prevent these unlawful incursions into Texas. Upon the recommendation of Gov. Steele, of Oklahoma, orders have been issued from the War Department for all the troops now in that territory to rejoin their proper stations, their services being no longer required.

THE annual report of the Secretary of the Navy will be made public on Monday next. Those who have seen it pronounce it an admirable document—one of the best that has gone from the Navy Department in recent years. It will be notably interesting, as the Secretary has a happy way of surprising the public with genuine news items through the medium of his report.

THE selection of a troop of cavalry to complete the garrison at Fort Myer, Va., is again under consideration. The outlook for K, of the 7th, is quite auspicious. The idea of detaching an Indian troop for station there has been abandoned.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Military Service Institution at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., Nov. 27, the gold medal of the institution was awarded to 1st Lt. Henry A. Reed, 21st Art., for the best essay on "The Terrain in its Relation to Military Operations." The essay submitted by Capt. James S. Pettit, 1st Inf., received first honorable mention and the one by 1st Lieut. R. G. Hill, 20th Inf., second honorable mention. The subject decided upon at this meeting for the prize essay of 1892 was "The Army Organization best adapted to a Republican form of Government, which will insure an effective force," and Senators Manderson and Proctor and General Schofield were selected as judges to pass upon the merits of essays submitted in competition.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests, with some force, that the violations of paragraph 4, Army Regulations, prohibiting deliberations and discussions among military men conveying praise, or censure, etc., are becoming so glaring as to call for remedial measures. While we do not agree with our correspondent that the violations of the regulation in question are "glaring," yet we must confess we have observed during the past few years some laxity in its observance.

A Post Quartermaster Sergeant sends us a defence against a recent attack upon the Post Quartermaster Sergeants in an open letter to Major-General Schofield. He calls attention to the fact that their duties are not confined to the routine work of storekeepers and clerks, as stated, but they are required to "assist the officers of the departments to which they belong in all matters pertaining thereto." Vide A. R. 99. "They are selected from faithful non-commissioned officers of the line who receive their general staff warrants after passing a most thorough competitive examination as to their abilities, and who thus deserve recognition for an increase of pay for faithful, meritorious and long service, as well as high efficiency in the performance of their duties. The records of the different bureaus of the War Department silently testify to the manifold character and faithful and efficient manner in which their duties are executed, and which, as regards the Quartermaster Department, cover many branches outside of routine duty. All familiar with the service of the Commissary Department at military posts know that the commissary sergeants, by their care, vigilance and knowledge of ways and means of protecting subsistence stores from waste and damage, save the Government thousands of dollars annually."

Town Topics, referring to the charges pending against Major C. B. Throckmorton, 2d U. S. Artillery, deprecates the court martial system as applied to such cases, and says: "Service dirty linen should not be washed in public. The whole essence of the corps of officers of an army is based on personal honor, and in case of an infraction of the law of honor the offender should be dealt with as in the Prussian service by a regimental court of honor, just as in a club he would be handled by the club committee. If found innocent the Service should stand by him. If guilty his resignation should be forced and he be left to fight the civil or criminal law as any other citizen does. The Service should conduct affairs of this sort where the question is simply yes or no, in strict privacy."

A CORRESPONDENT sends us this menu for Thanksgiving to which he was treated as a member of the Prison Guard at Leavenworth:

BREAKFAST.—Pork chops; pork sausage; fried chicken; quail, with oyster dressing; French fried potatoes; coffee-cake, bread and butter; coffee and cream.  
DINNER.—Oyster-stew and celery; roast turkey; roast goose, with oyster dressing; roast fresh pork, roast veal, mashed potatoes, cold saw, baked sweet potatoes, green corn, stewed tomatoes. PASTRY.—Fruit cake, sponge cake and cookies. NUTS.—Almonds, pecans and filberts. CIGARS. Cucumbers, chow-chow. We do not understand French. Tomato ketchup, donation, Worcestershire sauce (there are plenty of Englishmen in the guard). Dessert.—Cranberry sauce, currant jelly, blanc-mange, mince pie, chocolate and apples.  
SUPPER.—Cold meats, pickled pigs feet, potato salad, bread and butter, custard pie, apple pie, tea and cream.

With a fine appreciation of his privileges our correspondent says: "After scanning this delightful menu can it be doubted that living in the provost guard is far better than in the line? I am ten years in the Service, and have had a little experience in the Army, both in the fort and in the field, but give me the guard in preference to all other branches of the Service, for what is war without having plenty to satisfy yourself?" If the British Horse Guards wish to prevent the enlisted men of the British Army from hanging corporals let them invite them to a feast like this.

A LONDON correspondent, writing on that well-worn subject—probabilities of an European war—says: "There is really a very ugly state of affairs existing between England and France. Everybody knows this would have been much worse still had the late Earl Lytton not enjoyed quite phenomenal popularity in Paris. He was not like an Englishman in any single respect, and was cordially disliked by ninety-nine Englishmen in every one hundred who ever had seen or heard of him. But in France they admired and liked him more than any other living Briton. They even read his poems. There can be no doubt that he exerted a powerful influence in his own queer way to keep down the quarrelsome instincts of the two peoples."

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Herald writes: "We hear a good deal these days about educating the Indians, and there is a lot of blow about the school system in force at Pine Ridge. It's all fol-de-rol. The pay roll of the Government schools there is \$11,000 a year, and it doesn't do eleven cents worth of good. The only system that's any good is that used at the Catholic mission in the southern part of the agency. They have one large farm and garden and sixty-four Indian children attend the school. During the forenoon thirty two of this number are made to work on the farm and in the garden and the other thirty-two attend the school. In the afternoon vice versa."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Army and Navy Gazette, writing of military etiquette, says: "A very great responsibility rests upon commanding officers. It

cannot be for the good of any regiment that internal squabbles should exist, and, as a rule, these squabbles arise from some paltry cause. A regiment may be a happy or an unhappy home. If it is a happy one, all ranks will pull together loyally to promote its efficiency; if it is an unhappy one, if officers' hands are continually being raised against one another, all the drilling in the world will not promote true efficiency. This is a fact which commanding officers ought to recognize. An example goes a long way, and if a colonel is large-minded and generous in his views of human shortcomings, his subordinates will be the same. It is for seniors to give the tone, and in cases where they do so efficiency is promoted to a degree which all the drilling and field-march evading in the world would not produce otherwise." This accords with experience on this side of the Atlantic.

THE Oklahoma *Lance* in a remarkably good article on the U. S. Army of to-day, adverts to the ignorant, but somewhat popular, idea of the enlisted man, and says: "The Army to day is largely composed of young men, men of education, refinement, and qualifications to fill any position in civil life, but they remain in the Service because there is an attraction in the life, whether in barracks or in the field, not found elsewhere. Soldiers are mortal like other men. Other men do things not sanctioned by the decalogue. Soldiers do likewise, they being lineal descendants of Father Adam, and are such prone to temptation."

#### REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR.

IN the annual report of the Chief Constructor of the Navy the following list is given of the amount, character, and thickness of armor that is required to be furnished by the Government for vessels now building:

*Maine*.—Belt, 12 inches; barbettes, (2), 12; turrets, (2), 8; conning tower, 10; inclined deck, aft, 3; bulkhead, forward, 6.  
*Terror*.—Belt, 7.6 inches; turrets, (2), 11½, 12½; sight tower 12; smoke pipe, 6; ventilator, 6.  
*Amphitrite*.—Belt, 9.5 inches; barbettes, (2), 11½; turrets, (2), 7½; conning tower, 7½; conning tube, 3; smoke pipe, 6; ventilators, 6.  
*Texas*.—Belt, 12 inches; diagonal, 8; turrets, (2), 12; redoubts, 12; conning tower, 12; armored tube, 9, 6, 2, 1.  
*Monterey*.—Belt, 13, 8, 6; barbettes, (2), 13, 11½; turrets, (2), 8, 7½; smoke pipe and ventilator, 6; conning tower, 10.  
*New York*.—Belt, 14, 10, 6 inches; barbettes, (2), 14; turrets, (2), 8; sight tower, 8½ to 8; conning tower, 10; smoke pipe, 6; ventilator, 6.  
*Monadnock*.—Belt, 9, 5 inches; barbettes, (2), 11½; turrets, (2), 7½; conning tower, 7½; conning tube, 3; smoke pipe, 6; ventilator, 6.  
*Harbor Defence Ram No. 1*.—Side and deck, 6, 3, 2½ inches; conning tower, 18; ventilator, 6; smoke pipe, 6.  
*New York*.—Belt, 4 inches; turrets, 7; barbettes, 10; second battery, 2; conning tower tube, 5; conning tower, 7½.  
*Massachusetts*.—Belt, 18 inches; diagonal armor, 14; barbettes, 17, 10, 8; turrets, 17, 8½, 6; 6-inch B. L. R. shield, 4; casemate, 4; conning tower and tube, 10, 7, a total of 2,694.48 tons.  
The armor required for vessels now building is as follows:  
*Indiana*.—Belt, 18 inches; diagonal armor, 14; barbettes, 17, 10, 8; turrets, 17, 8½, 6; 6-inch B. L. R. shield, 4; casemate, 4; conning tower and tube, 10, 7.  
*Oregon*.—Belt, 18 inches; diagonal armor, 14; barbettes, 17, 10, 8; turrets, 17, 8½, 6; 6-inch B. L. R. shield, 4; casemate, 4; conning tower and tube, 10, 7.  
*Cruiser No. 9*.—Sponsons, (10), 4 inches; 6 pounder sponsons, (10), 2½; conning tower, complete, 5; turrets, 2; barbettes, 4.  
*Cincinnati*.—Sponsons, (8), 4 inches; conning tower, 2; secondary battery, (6), 1.  
*Raleigh*.—Sponsons, (6), 4 inches; conning tower, 2; secondary battery, (6), 1.  
*Cruiser No. 9*.—Sponsons, (8), 2½ inches.  
*Cruiser No. 10*.—Sponsons, (8), 2½ inches.  
*Cruiser No. 11*.—Sponsons, (8), 2½ inches.  
*Cruiser No. 12*.—Conning tower shield, 5 inches; sponsons, (8), 4; 6-pounder sponsons, (6), 2.  
*Cruiser No. 13*.—Conning tower shield, 5 inches; sponsons, (8), 4; 6-pounder sponsons, (6), 2.  
*Gunboat No. 5*.—Sponsons, (6), 4 inches.  
*Gunboat No. 6*.—Sponsons, (6), 4.

	Tons.
Total armor required for ships building.....	15,945.85
Armor contracted for with Bethlehem Iron Company.....	5,810.04
Armor contracted for with Carnegie, Phipps and Co.....	5,000.00
	11,210.04
Remaining armor not yet contracted for.....	4,735.21

The Bureau does not desire to secure in position the wood backing of the armored vessels until a short time before the armor plates are delivered at the Navy yards, so that the backing may not deteriorate during the interval which must elapse before the armor can be put in place. On such of the ships at the different yards as are to receive the first armor delivered, the backing is, however, being put in place at once. All armored vessels being built at the Navy yards are either ready to receive their armor at once, or can be made so in a short time. Of the armored vessels building by contract, the *Monterey* and *New York* are ready for their armor, and the necessary drawing and templates for its manufacture have been sent to the armor manufacturers; the orders for the armor of the battleships *Massachusetts*, *Indiana* and *Oregon*, and the harbor defence ram, with the necessary drawings and templates, are being prepared as rapidly as the advancement of the vessels permit; the preliminary drawings of the deck armor for the ram, and the side and diagonal armor of the *Oregon*, having been already sent to Carnegie, Phipps and Company.

The Naval Examining Board is still engaged upon the case of Lieut.-Comdr. George M. Book. His Court-martial a few years ago for leaving his command without permission is operating seriously against his chances for promotion. The only case disposed of this week was that of Lieut. Richard Rush who, of course, successfully passed his examination for promotion, which has been due for some months.



## FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Spanish Government has decided to disband a portion of its standing army in order to reduce expenses.

It is reported that the British Admiralty will ask for 5,000 more marines. They have also decided to abolish the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers.

LIEUTENANT FRED. WM. BAYLEY, a retired officer of the British Army, who died Nov. 16, was over one hundred years old, having been born July 14, 1791.

A TRAVELLER in Japan says that the Japanese dislike the Russians and the Chinese, but like the Americans and the English. They are fearful of the aggressions of the Russians in Korea and of the Chinese in the islands that lie south of Japan; but they do not look for any act of aggression by the United States or by England.

ADMIRAL MONTT, who is now President-elect of Chili by the unanimous vote of the electors, was 26 years at sea as a naval officer, rising through all the grades—cadet in 1858, midshipman in 1861, lieutenant in 1865, commander in 1873, captain in 1877, full captain in 1881, and now vice admiral, and, by virtue of the Presidency, Admiral of Chili.

THE reorganization of the Greek army involves the transformation into 16 regiments of two battalions each of the existing infantry regiments of three battalions; the creation of a fourth regiment of cavalry, increasing the effective of that arm from 12 to 16 squadrons, and the addition of another regiment to the field artillery, bringing up the number of batteries from 20 to 24, of which six will be allotted to each regiment.

THERE was a flurry in military circles at Buda Pesth, Dec. 1, caused by the arrest of two sergeants, who are charged with allowing reservists to escape duty in the army. The sergeants, it is said, would accept bribes ranging from 50 to 100 florins from members of the reserve who were desirous of escaping military duty. They would then falsify the service books, and by this means, it is estimated, they enabled over 400 men belonging to the reserve to escape performing the services they were supposed to render.

GENERAL FEVRIER, in whom the supreme command of the French armies would vest in case of war, is sixty-eight years old and a veteran of the Crimea, where he was badly wounded; of the Italian campaign, and of the Franco-Prussian war, where he was so badly cut up that when he was taken prisoner at Metz they sent him home to be nursed, where he quickly recovered under homeopathic treatment. He is regarded as the legitimate successor by right of valor, prudence, and tactical ability, of the late General Chanzy.

THE naval court-martial which has been investigating the fatal gun practice of H. M. S. *Plucky* has acquitted Lieut. Sydney Fremantle, the commander of the *Plucky*, from all responsibility. The accident from which this inquiry arose was the sinking of two Plymouth fishing boats—the *Sunbeam* and the *Alfonso*—and the killing or drowning of one of the fishermen, named Hisbet, during target practice off Plymouth, Oct. 31. The fishing boats appeared to the officers of the *Plucky* to be fully four or five miles away from the target. Lieut. Fremantle had not the slightest suspicion that any of his shots had done damage until he was informed of the fact by some fishermen. It was shown by the evidence before the court-martial that it is a custom among the fishermen to lie at anchor with their sails lowered, and that under certain conditions of the atmosphere it is impossible then to see them. This testimony had great weight with the court, for its finding attributes the accident to an error of judgment, due to the peculiar conditions of the atmosphere on the day of the unfortunate practice of the *Plucky*. Lieut. Fremantle is a son of Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle. The fishermen interested, with two exceptions, declined to appear, owing to the refusal of the Admiralty to extend the scope of the inquiry and permit them to be represented by counsel. The owner of the boat that was sunk estimated the distance at from a mile and a half to two miles; Lieut. Fremantle thought it was six miles.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MORITZ RUBL, of Leipzig, Germany, continues his excellent series of publications illustrative of the uniforms, etc., of the armies of the world, with one of the Army of the United States. The material for this number is furnished by Col. Arthur L. Bresler, commandant of the Military Academy of Ohio, and aide-de-camp on the staff of the Governor of that State. The literary portion of the work includes organization, methods of recruiting, clothing, stations of troops, pay, etc. There is also a brief sketch of the militia system of the U. S. The plates, illustrative of the uniforms, etc., of the Regular Army, are correct and prettily colored, and the whole forms an attractive volume.

"THE National Guard Service" is the title of an exceedingly interesting book recently issued by James J. Chapman, of Washington, D. C. It contains lectures, in full, delivered for the instruction of the officers of the District of Columbia National Guard, the titles, etc., of which are as follows: Lecture No. 1.—By 1st Lieut. Constantine Chase, 3d Art.; "Duties of officers on receiving orders for active service; muster-in; embarkation; travel; disembarkation;" Lecture No. 2.—By Capt. Wm. Baird, 6th U. S. Cav.; "Camps; camp cooking; correspondence and returns; duties of staff officers;" Lecture No. 3.—By 1st Lieut. George P. Scriven, Signal Corps, U. S. A.; "Discipline; drill and instruction; guard duty; skirmishing; fire discipline;" Lecture No. 4.—By Lieut.-Col. Oscar F. Long, Adjutant-General D. C. Militia, 1st lieutenant 5th U. S. Infantry; "Marches; advance guards; rear guards; flankers; wagon trains and their guards; bivouacs;" Lecture No. 5.—By Bvt.-Col. Louis H. Carpenter, major 5th U. S. Cav.; "Grand guards and outposts; reconnaissance and scouting;" Lecture No. 6.—By Lieut.-Col. Peter C. Halas, Engineer Corps, U. S. A.; "Field fortifications;" Lecture No. 7.—By 1st Lieut. Constantine Chase, 3d U. S. Art.; "Attack and defence;" Lecture No. 8.—By Brig.-Gen. Albert Ordway, D. C. Militia; "Preparation of muster-

out rolls and discharge of troops; review of the course of lectures;" Lecture No. 9.—By Major George Henderson, Surgeon General, D. C. Militia; "Preservation of health; care of the wounded;" Lecture No. 10.—By Major James M. Pollard, Inspector General of Rifle Practice, D. C. Militia; "Rifle Practice;" Lecture No. 11.—By 2d Lieut. John B. Finley, Signal Corps, U. S. A.; "The art of signaling and its relation to the necessities of peace and war;" Lecture No. 12.—By Major George B. Davis, Judge Advocate, U. S. A.; "Martial law; military law; courts-martial;" Lecture No. 13.—By Brig.-Gen. Albert Ordway, D. C. Militia; "Street Riots."

## ORDNANCE NOTES.

We are told that Roumania is being furnished with the Mannlicher magazine gun for ten dollars a piece.

The two 10 in. B. L. guns just mounted at the fort on Mount Palmer, Singapore, are the heaviest and most powerful guns in the Straits Settlements.

Trials in the Potsdam rifle ranges, at which the German Emperor was present, have been made with a combination rifle and lance made by a German gunmaker.

It is announced that after sufficient investigation, both theoretical and practical, the German War Minister has confirmed the employment of cast steel as wholly preferable for guns. The introduction of a new small calibre revolver, which has given great satisfaction at the trials, is also announced.

The *United Service Gazette* says: "Sailors have long been dissatisfied with the amount of protection afforded to a ship's secondary armament, and the successful trials in America of nickel-steel plates lead them to hope for an early improvement in this respect, more especially as the results arrived at on the other side of the Atlantic have been so far verified in this country as to justify the Admiralty in ordering a certain portion of nickel-steel armor for our future battleships. As this armor will be considerably stronger without involving any additional weight, it seems obvious that those portions of a ship's armament at present insufficiently protected can be made far safer."

The *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette* publishes in its issue of Oct. 24, a report of an interview with Mr. F. H. Snyder concerning his new dynamite projectile, with a portrait and a history of the inventor. Mr. Snyder states that his projectile is for use by the army and navy both. He says, however, "to pierce heavy armor or stone work would be impossible. I think it will be admitted by everyone who gives this matter proper thought and investigation, that unless the velocity with which the shell carrying a high explosive is driven is greater than the deflagration or velocity of the explosive, it would be impossible to penetrate before explosion. Now, it is known that a train of dynamite 200 feet long, exploded at one end, destroyed the whole train in less than 100th part of a second. This would give a velocity of 20,000 feet per second. Now, supposing that the shell at the time of striking the target is travelling say at the rate of 2,000 feet per second, you will see it is simple calculation that the shell is only 18,000 feet per second behind the dynamite in velocity." In the *Gazette* for Nov. 14 an account is given of the trial of other Snyder projectile at Bwlfa Dare, Wales, with portraits of those present, including Major J. C. Post, U. S. Military Attache, and Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Emory, U. S. Naval Attache. Pictures of the wrecked target are also given.

## RECENT DEATHS.

COMMODORE WILLIAM RONCKENDORF, U. S. Navy, retired, who died at the Grand Hotel, New York City, Nov. 27, in the eighty-second year of his age, joined the Navy in 1832. He was in active service in the Mexican War, and as the War of the Rebellion broke out attained the grade of commander. In March, 1862, he was sent in command of the *San Jacinto* to Hampton Roads to watch the movements of the Confederate ram *Merrimac*, and in May he helped in the attack on Sewell's Point. After commanding the *San Jacinto* for a year he was transferred to the *Ticonderoga* and then to the *Powhatan*, flagship of the West India squadron. He commanded the ironclad *Monadnock* up the James River until the evacuation of Richmond, and was transferred to the receiving ship at Philadelphia Jan. 1, 1866. From 1871 to 1872 he had charge of the ironclads at New Orleans, and in 1873 commanded the *Canandaigua* in the West Indies. In Feb., 1874, he received his commission as commodore, and in Nov., 1874, after forty-two years of active service, was retired. After his retirement he lived in New York City, in 47th street, until the death of his wife six years ago. From that time he has resided at the Grand Hotel with his only son, Mr. George R. Ronckendorf, a prominent architect. The funeral took place on Monday. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, officiated. The body was taken to Philadelphia for interment in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

COLONEL SAMUEL H. STARR, U. S. Army, retired, who died Nov. 23 in Philadelphia, Pa., in his eighty-second year, enlisted in October, 1832, and served as private and non-commissioned officer in Battery G, 4th Artillery, until 1837. He enlisted again in the Engineers in 1846 and in 1849 was promoted to brevet 2d lieutenant, 2d Dragoons. His gallantry during

the Mexican War was conspicuous, and he led the forlorn hope at the attack on Molino del Rey. When the War of the Rebellion broke out he was captain of Dragoons, and in July, 1861, he was appointed colonel of the 6th New Jersey Infantry, which position he resigned in October, 1862. He served gallantly during the war and received the brevets of major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He lost his right arm from the effects of a wound. In 1863 he was promoted major, 6th Cavalry, and Dec. 15, 1890, was placed on the retired list.

THE Army is called upon this week to mourn the loss of one of its most accomplished, genial and manly officers, a true son of Kentucky, Major George W. McKee, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., who died suddenly at Frankford Arsenal, near Philadelphia, on Monday evening, Nov. 30. He entered in the Military Academy in 1858, was graduated in June, 1863, and appointed 1st Lieutenant of Ordnance, attained the grade of captain in 1874, and of major in 1882. For his efficient and valuable services during the war he received the brevets of captain and major. At the time of his death he was commandant of Frankford Arsenal, near Philadelphia, Pa. This is but a brief record of the deceased officer, so universally loved, and with a legion of friends in and out of the Army. It is but a few months since, in June last, that he was married to Miss Mary Chalfant, daughter of a wealthy merchant of Pittsburg, Pa., and his domestic life was peculiarly happy. He came to New York on Thanksgiving Day to witness the great ball game between Yale and Princeton, caught cold, pneumonia set in, and the end came. We take occasion for ourselves to pay a sincere tribute to the memory of this gallant officer, and to tender our sympathies to the bereaved widow and relatives. The body of Maj. McKee was taken to the home of his father-in-law, John W. Chalfant, where the funeral services were held Thursday afternoon. It was then removed to Samson's crematory for incineration. There were no services at the crematory. The ashes will be sent to Lexington, Ky., for burial.

1ST LIEUT. EDWIN R. CLARKE, U. S. A., retired who died at Lowell, Mass., Dec. 1, served during the war as an officer of Massachusetts volunteers, was appointed 2d Lieutenant 26th U. S. Infantry in 1867, was out of service from 1876 to 1879, was then appointed 2d Lieutenant 10th Infantry, promoted 1st Lieutenant in 1881, and was retired in 1883.

MRS. SWIFT, the venerable widow of Commo. J. W. Swift, U. S. N., died at Geneva, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1891. Commo. Swift died in 1877.

CAPTAIN J. H. PARKER, U. S. R. M., lately in command of the *Woodbury*, died Dec. 2, at his home in Castine, Me., aged fifty-seven years.

MAJOR THOMAS HARWARD, a veteran of the war of 1812 and of the War of the Rebellion, died this week in Brooklyn, N. Y., in his 103d year.

MR. HOWARD WALTER, whose death in Boston at the age of 44, is announced in another column, was a son-in-law of Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U. S. N.

THE *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, referring to the death in that city, Nov. 25, of Colonel William Hall Thompson, says: "At the breaking out of the Civil War he was offered the choice of three positions—that of Quartermaster in the Regular Army, of a Captaincy in the 9th Infantry, also in the Regular Service, or that of Paymaster in the U. S. Navy. He took the appointment in the Navy. August 23 he received his commission as Asst. Paymaster U. S. N., with the rank of Lieutenant, and was ordered to the schooner of war *Mohican*, belonging to Admiral Dupont's squadron, and was in many engagements. In July, 1862, he was promoted to full Paymaster and ordered to report to Admiral David C. Farragut for duty on board the U. S. frigate *Susquehanna*, the flagship of the Western division, commanded by Commodore Hitchcock. He participated in all of Admiral Farragut's naval engagements. He was ordered to undertake the duties of fleet paymaster, to relieve Commander C. J. Emery, who turned over to him sixteen small ships of war in the James River, which number, after Admiral Porter took command of the squadron, was increased to fifty vessels during the cruise, many of them separated months at a time, and at least a hundred miles distant. His returns to the U. S. Treasury Department show that his responsibilities at that time were greater than those of any other disbursing officer of the U. S. Navy; and his accounts were settled so entirely to the satisfaction of the U. S. Treasurer that he received a letter from the Fourth Auditor saying that he deserved special credit for the discharge of his multiplied duties under such usually difficult circumstances. \* \* \* Through the influence of his family he was induced to resign his office March 30, 1866, and leave the Navy. In April, 1868, he went to Chicago, and engaged in the real estate business. He afterwards served in the National Guard of Illinois, and was colonel of one of the State regiments."

LIEUTENANT ROBERTSON, whose command are all Crow Indians, thinks that the Crows have never received that credit for the qualities of bravery and intelligence which is their due. This probably results from the fact that they have been, with the exception of one single instance, the loyal and unswerving friends of the whites, and have left no bloody trails through the thin ranks of advancing civilization, such as have made the names of the Cheyennes and Apaches such sounds of terror to the early pioneer.



## SHEATHING FOR NAVAL VESSELS.

The subject of sheathing the bottoms of steel vessels, which has been so persistently, and with such good reason, urged for these many years by Naval Constructor Philip Hiebhorn, is among the more important features of Chief Constructor Wilson's annual report. Upon this subject he says:

"Unless we are willing to admit that the rôle of our cruisers in time of war shall be entirely confined to cruises of short duration in the neighborhood of our own ports, it would appear that they are deficient in a most important quality, namely, the ability to maintain high speed at sea for long periods of time. In the report of the Bureau 1889 this subject was treated at length and much valuable data furnished in the article upon 'Sheathed and Unsheathed Ships,' by Naval Constructor Philip Hiebhorn, U. S. N., contained in that report.

"An examination of the present policy of the English Admiralty regarding sheathing is interesting and fully sustains his recommendations. Out of a total displacement of 102,130 tons of new construction 78 per cent. are to be sheathed.

"With careful construction and good workmanship the danger of corrosion of the steel hull is entirely removed. In the best work now done abroad, instead of the two thicknesses of planking formerly used only a single thickness of 4 inch teak planking is considered necessary to insulate the copper sheathing from the steel hull. All of the gunboats built for the English Navy since 1886 are of composite construction. This enables them to be expeditious, and so remain at sea for long periods of time without being docked."

## MEDICAL STATISTICS OF THE NAVY.

The Surgeon General of the Navy, Medical Director John Mills Browne, in his annual report just made public, presents the following statistics: Admitted to the sick list, 12,839; 8,667 on vessels afloat and receiving ships, a daily average of 161.86 and 6.86 days for each invalid; 1,496 in hospital; 2,746 at Navy Yards and shore stations. The number invalided to hospitals was 771, or 88.50 in a thousand. The death rate for the entire available force of the Service, including officers and men and Marine Corps, was 9.4 in 1,000. In 1888 it was 12.4, and in 1889, 18.4 in 1,000. The excessive death rate for the year 1889 was occasioned by the disaster at Samoa. The death rate of the vessels afloat and receiving ships for the year 1890 is lower than it has been for many years. The Service was remarkably exempt from contagious and infectious diseases. One case of yellow fever occurred on board the *Chicago* while at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; 1 case of cholera on the *Omaha* while at Yokohama, Japan, and 1 case of small pox on the *Monocacy* while at Kukuang, China.

Of 9,834 persons examined for the Navy 3,630 were rejected for physical disqualification; 110 were rejected for color blindness, 11.18 in a thousand; 86 Navy patients were treated in the Government Hospital for the Insane.

## AMERICAN SEAMEN.

To the Editor of the *Advertiser*:

I read by your Saturday issue that the *Newark* lacks men, also the intimation that it is difficult to procure seamen enroute to properly man the Navy. It is also a notorious fact that most of the men are foreigners. I think perhaps my own case may show the cause of this state of affairs. I am an American. I trace my descent from the Pilgrims of Plymouth and the Puritans of Boston. All my male ancestors have been first sailors and then captains. In my childhood it was my dearest wish to enter the Navy. I studied the organization of the Navy, and found a European class system; that a man who enters it as a sailor, without regard to his abilities, can never become an officer. Now, at the opening of life, I am turning away from my chosen occupation and engaging in one not my preference, because by ability and hard work I can rise to its highest positions.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.

The above, cut from the *Boston Daily Advertiser* of yesterday, strikes the key note of the reason why native Americans will not enlist in the Navy. It is not a question of pay, but of principle, and until the system allows a certain number of seamen per year to become commissioned officers the Navy will fail to obtain the class of intelligent seamen which it wishes to attract to it. If it is a question of an Annapolis training, let the Secretary of the Navy select from the enlisted seamen each year say ten men who shall be thought best qualified, and give these men the advantages of Annapolis, and if capable, make officers of them.

C. H. B.

The Engineers' Club, of Philadelphia, is considering the problem of an inland waterway to connect the Atlantic coast cities, suggested by Capt. Spencer S. McCorkle of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in a paper which he read before the club last April. A committee appointed to formulate a plan has decided to request the Boards of Trade of Atlantic coast cities to join in a memorial to Congress asking for an appropriation towards the expenses of a survey of the route proposed.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. D. C.—Kennon's "Manual of Guard Duty" is what you want. It is an inexpensive volume, published by the Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass.

A. B. C. asks: Do retired officers, including post chaplains, secure the benefits of furloughs which had not accrued at the time of retirement? *Ans.*—No.

A. B. C.—In 1813, the General Regulations affecting the Army of the U. S. were for the first time collected and issued by the War Department in book form as a complete system.

Bitter Creek.—Desertion during period of enlistment forfeits retained pay. You say you were absent 35 days, tried, etc. The question we now ask you is: Were you tried on a charge of desertion and convicted of that crime?

W. W.—Your questions are too vague for us to deal with. Write to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., state fully and clearly what you want to know, and perhaps your desire may be fulfilled.

W. L. K.—See General Orders No. 73, A. G. O., of Aug. 10, 1882, published in the *JOURNAL* of Aug. 15, page 864. The order contains the latest rules governing the examinations of candidates for the appointment of 2d lieutenants in the Army of the U. S. from civil life.

G. G.—Transfers from the Marine Corps to the Army are not "easily" or often effected, but it is possible to arrange it if the governing authorities consent. The outdoor allowance from the Soldiers' Home is granted at the pleasure of the Board of Commissioners.

R. B.—You will find a list of the naval vessels in commission, with their armaments, in each number of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*. You will find a full account of the warships of all nations in Lloyd's "Particulars of the War Ships of the World," published at No. 2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, Eng. Price, 5s.

Curiosity.—All companies of the line are not decreased alike by desertions. In 30 companies this and last year there were no desertions at all, 59 companies had one desertion each, and 53 companies two desertions each. It is difficult to say why some should have so many and some so few. We have views on the subject, however, and may ventilate them at some future time.

Felix asks: Is it allowed to hold school for enlisted men during the hours from 6.30 P. M. until 8.30 P. M., and is it consistent with Circular 8, series 1890, from the A. G. O.? *Ans.*—You mean Circular 8 of 1889. This is a military duty and is not designed, we infer, to interfere with those hours of the day usually reserved by custom, in garrisons, for purposes of recreation.

Society of the War of 1812.—Lineal descendants of those who participated in the War of 1812, in Army, Navy, or Privateer Service are eligible to membership on application, setting forth the services performed by the ancestor under whom they claim, and submitting such proof as may be satisfactory to the Executive Committee. The initiation fee is at present fixed at \$4, with \$1 annually for dues, in advance.

B. D., Co. C.—1. Par. 533, Army Regulations, 1890, directs: "Between reveille and retreat, sentinels will salute all officers by presenting arms."

2. Small-Arms Firing Regulations permit the firing of 40 rounds of ammunition at one single range. See Par. 217 and 372 (Appendix B). This number may be fired in one day. See Par. 187.

Constant Reader asks: Will you kindly inform me where and from whom I can procure the last report of the Fortification Board? *Ans.*—The annual report of the Fortification Board, which will embrace all the operations since its organization, has been completed, but will not be made public until sent to Congress. By Jan. 1 you will probably be able to get a copy by application to Document Room, House of Representatives.

Columbia asks: "Is it necessary for a non-com. staff officer in good standing, and who is married, to obtain the authority first from the A. G. O. to re-enlist?" *Ans.*—This is a vexed question. Some claim not under an old ruling and Par. 104, Army Reg., 1890. Still Par. 914, Reg., 1890, says: "A person having a wife or minor child will not be enlisted nor re-enlisted without special authority from the Adjutant-General's Office."

C.—Can a soldier, discharged from the infantry after serving two years in his fifth enlistment, enlist again in Ordnance Corps without remaining out of service one year, and can a soldier in infantry transfer to the Ordnance Corps? *Ans.*—The authority of the War Department would be necessary in such a case. A transfer from the infantry to the Ordnance Corps could not, we think, be legally made, but the War Department could discharge a man from the infantry and at the same time authorize his enlistment in the Ordnance Corps.

C. F. C.—The pay of a 2d lieutenant of the Army, not mounted, is \$1,400 a year for the first five years. It then is increased somewhat by length of service. The pay of a 2d lieutenant, mounted, is \$1,500 a year with similar increase. Non-commissioned officers who are under 21 or over 29 years of age, or who are married, are not eligible for promotion to the grade of 2d lieutenant. The examination for non-commissioned officers for promotion are concluded for this year. What examinations there will be next spring cannot now be said with certainty. Probably eight or nine.

No. 77 asks: 1. Does a man who has passed his examination for first-class steward, and been appointed, have to stand another examination at the end of his first, second and third enlistments? *Ans.*—Yes.

2. Will he have to stand still another examination at end of enlistment when he completes 20 years as a steward before he can re-enlist? *Ans.*—No.

3. How can I procure a copy of the "Chronological List of Actions with Indians," published by the A. G. O.? *Ans.*—It is not for sale, but by writing to the Adjutant-General of the Army you might get a copy.

4. What is the chance of the 25-year retirement bill passing this winter? *Ans.*—It would require the gift of prophecy to answer. Say and at the same time of opinion, we think the present law will not be interfered with.

W. A. W.—Will you publish the names giving rank, company, regiment and the total scores of each of the 20 highest qualified sharpshooters' scores in the Army for the target year of 1891? *Ans.*—The 20 highest qualifying sharpshooters' scores in the Army for the target year 1891 were:

1. Pvt. Wm. Babr, Co. A, 14th Inf., score 624.
2. Capt. John B. Kerr, 6th Cav., 568.
3. 1st Serg. Herman Ley, Co. A, 6th Inf., 586.
4. Pvt. Otto Hermann, Co. E, 7th Inf., 584.
5. Pvt. Thomas Daly, Co. D, 7th Inf., 574.
6. Pvt. Wm. Russell, Co. F, 2d Inf., 573.
7. Sergt. H. S. Winfield, Co. D, 7th Inf., 573.
8. Pvt. Edward O'Flaherty, Co. B, 10th Inf., 580.
9. Pvt. George Rowlands, Co. G, 7th Inf., 572.
10. 2d Lieut. Charles H. Muir, 17th Inf., 572.
11. Corp. Charles E. Thurston, Co. B, 5th Inf., 571.
12. Pvt. Wm. H. Miller, Co. B, 9th Inf., 571.
13. Pvt. D. McGuire, Co. D, 7th Inf., 569.
14. Sergt. Frank Brandt, Co. D, 7th Inf., 569.
15. Sergt. N. A. Way, Co. E, 22d Inf., 569.
16. Corp. H. Hopkins, Co. H, 14th Inf., 570.
17. Sergt. James W. Baker, Co. E, 16th Inf., 568.
18. Pvt. Archie Deubery, Co. F, 2d Inf., 568.
19. Musician C. D. McAuliffe, Co. G, 7th Inf., 567.
20. Corp. John Desmond, Co. H, 5th Inf., 567.

## Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The Commandery-in-Chief has issued a handy roll of commanderies which shows that there are now twenty in all. The first organized was Pennsylvania, April 15, 1865, the second New York, January 17, 1866, and the last Vermont, 1891.

On October 31, 1891, Pennsylvania Commandery headed the list as to a membership with a total of 1,011. New York coming second with 960, and Ohio third with 823. The total membership October 31, 1891, was 7,430.

The companions of the Michigan Commandery expended \$2,157.34 for entertaining companions of other commanderies who attended the G. A. R. encampment in Detroit in August last. No lack of hospitality there. The Entertainment Committee make an interesting report of their work on the occasion, and referring to a lake and river excursion on one of the days, says: "On the way home, full and free converse was indulged in by all parties, and old stories were rehearsed and the 'old songs' were sung again with many variations. In the ladies' saloon, with the aid of the musicians of the band, some delightful singing was heard, which was kept up until the boat rounded to the dock, Gen. N. A. Miles, U. S. A., joining heartily and lustily in the chorus."

## THE STATE TROOPS.

## GOVERNOR FLOWER'S STAFF.

Gov. FLEET FLOWER, of New York, has commenced well by announcing that he will reappoint Adj. Gen. Josiah Porter, whose efficient and soldierly administration of the affairs of the National Guard of New York is well known. The Guard has greatly improved under his administration and it is fortunate that he is to have the opportunity to carry on still further the work of improvement. It is to the credit of the State troops that they have thrown the weight of their influence as a whole in favor of the re-appointment of Gen. Porter, and when we consider the character of such influences as have operated against him, we may congratulate Gen. Porter on the fact that he has made Col. Welch of the 65th Regiment, of Buffalo, is quoted as saying: "The boys up our way want to see Gen. Porter retained. I left to a vote of the National Guard of the State, I believe he would receive 12,000 out of the 15,000 enrolled. The entire Guard look upon him as a trained soldier, whose orders they can confidently and promptly obey, because they know they are just. For my part, I don't see how Gov. Flower can afford to let him go and to take the uncertainty of putting in his place some man who has not the confidence of the Guard." Gen. Porter, who is a graduate of Harvard, served before the war in the Boston Light Artillery and as adjutant of the A. and H. Artillery Company, and he was an efficient officer during the Civil War, entering the volunteer service in April, 1861. He has since served as captain, major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and major-general and adjutant-general of the National Guard. In civil life he has held the position of judge of one of the New York courts. He is a thorough soldier, an able administrator and an accomplished gentleman.

Since this was written we learn that Mr. Flower has informed the following members of Gov. Hill's staff that they will be their own successors: Brig.-Gen. Joseph D. Bryant, surgeon-general; Brig.-Gen. Geo. S. Field, chief of engineers; Brig.-Gen. Walter C. Stokes, paymaster-general; Brig.-Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, chief of artillery, and Brig.-Gen. Thos. H. Barber, inspector-general; Edmund L. Judson, Military Secretary; Aldes-de-Camp Hugh O'Donoghue, Albert B. Hilton, Geo. B. McClellan, Marcus D. Russell, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., and Timothy Shaler Williams. These are all excellent selections. In place of Gen. Robbins, Benj. F. Whitlock has been chosen for general inspector of rifle practice. He is well known as the head of a military furnishing house of long standing reputation and is a gentleman of energy and ability. He is now inspector of rifle practice of the 13th Regiment. The Chief of Ordnance will be Gen. James W. Varian, who was last year appointed to serve two years. Col. Geo. D. Sanford, of Peekskill, is to be appointed Commissary-General of Subsistence. He served in the 18th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., in 1861-2, and was last year commissioned lieutenant-colonel and assistant in the Q. M. Department. The choice for Quartermaster General and J. A. General is not yet finally determined.

## Forty-seventh New York.—Col. J. G. Eddy.

As has been customary for some years past the regiment celebrated Thanksgiving Eve, Nov. 28, at its armory, by a review and reception. On this occasion, however, the regiment took a radical departure from its former celebrations inasmuch as the ceremonies of the evening were conducted strictly in accordance with the new Drill Regulations, the 4th being the first regiment in New York State to exemplify them. The ceremonies of the evening were conducted with a smoothness and promptness that demonstrated the command had lost no time in the study of the new drill, and its execution reflects the highest credit on the regiment. The smallest details were observed, the commands by officers correctly given and executed without hesitation. This was especially praiseworthy in view of the fact that the regiment has had but a few weeks study in the new exercises. Assembly (2d call) sounded at 8.21, and first sergeants call at 8.26. Acting Adjutant Fisk, made an equalization of eight commands of 16 files. Adjutant's call for review was sounded at 8.35. The formation was in line and was completed and presented to Col. Eddy in two minutes and 20 seconds. The regiment was divided into two battalions, Lieut.-Col. Hubbel having the right, and Capt. W. H. Eddy in the absence of Major Pettigrew the left. Lieut. Colligan, Co. I, acted as adjutant of the 1st Battalion, and Lieut. Engelhart, Co. E, as adjutant of the 2d. Brig.-Gen. James McLeer, accompanied by his staff, reviewed the command in line at 8.45 o'clock, during which the handsome and steady appearance of the regiment was very noticeable. The passage was well done, distance, alignment and intervals being well preserved. Line was handsomely reformed, and the command ordered for dress parade; the Adjutant's call sounded at 9 P. M. the formation being completed in two minutes and 30 seconds. After the 1st sergeants had reported, adjutant's call again sounded and the regiment reformed in 2 minutes and 19 seconds. Both ceremonies were handsomely executed. The manual during the evening was well done and the men steady in ranks. The intervals were fairly well observed, but it will be some time before the old "touch" is fully dropped. The evening's work was one of the best the regiment has done in a long time, and demonstrated that the regiment since Col. Eddy took command has certainly made considerable advance. The order was executed with a little too much "bang," but was an improvement over what we have witnessed at former ceremonies. A large and select audience was present, and the reception which followed was greatly enjoyed.

The roster of field and staff and company commanders of the regiment is as follows: Col. John G. Eddy; Lt. Col. Wm. H. Hubbell; Maj. Wm. R. Pettigrew; Surg. Chas. N. Cox; Asst. Surg. Fred. D. Bailey; 1. R. P. F. J. Le Count; Chaplain, J. H. Darlington; Q. M. A. R. Baird; Commissary, J. G. Herold; Co. A, Capt. J. B. Liddle; B, Capt. C. H. McVaine; D, Capt. J. R. Christoffel; E, Capt. H. H. Quick; F, Capt. W. F. H. Tupper; G, Capt. Geo. Libby; I, Capt. W. H. Eddy; K, Lt. Joe Hart.

## COMPANY DRILLS IN N. Y. GUARD.

Co. G, Capt. W. Willcocks, and Co. F, 1st Lt. A. D. W. Holmes, in command, 9th Regt., assembled for company drill on the night of Dec. 1. The assembly was reasonably prompt. The turnout of the former company was 134 files and of the latter 11 files (exclusive of guides and file closer). The shuffling of feet in both companies was very noticeable, and there was also continual talking in rank, which the file closers or non-coms. made no effort to stop, in fact they did as much of it as the privates. The lack of space on the drill floor was annoying, and at various times rendered the proper execution of movements and correction of mistakes impossible. The odors which permeated the armory were certainly conducive to typhoid or malarial fever and should be remedied at once. But one officer drilled with either company, which was accounted for by the fact of its being the



meeting night of the Board of Officers, and with the exception of a Q. M. Sergeant in Co. G neither company had any file closers. Both companies were drilled too long without rests, which tired the men and made them careless and inattentive. Short, sharp drills with frequent rests, are advocated in the Regulations. The following criticisms will apply: Co. G. There is no authority for the command continue the turn. The position of the 1st sergeant in the line of file closers, opposite the second file from the right; if short a sergeant a corporal should have been utilized as guide. The men were kept at a carry too long; this is a tiresome position at best. It is not proper to give the command forward march while executing the back step. To execute the side step to the left the command is left step, march, not side step to the left. There is no such command as file closers on the other flank, march. The company loaded very well, and in strict cadence. This is not desired so much, however. The commands in the firings were not given in accordance with the new Regulations, par. 160.

The command in place, rest, is obsolete. In the wheeling into fours from line the rear rank falls back to 40 inches. The distances between fours was only fair. The major part of the drill was by bugle. The company seems a good one, and had file closers been present who would have stopped the talking, it would have been better for all concerned. The drill was good. Co. F. It is difficult to understand what this company learned in the drill. The attention was very bad, the men talked incessantly, and the non-commissioned officers indulged as freely in this as the privates. The execution of the movements was slow, the manual was draggy, and the minds of the majority of the men seemed anywhere but on the drill. The first step in taking up the march should not be a stamp, it should be no heavier than the rest. The command to be preceded by the word company. The distances between the fours was very bad, the ranks being too close. The command right turn is not preceded by the word company. During a good part of the drill the 2d lieutenant lolled around the armory, talking to friends. He might rather have been drilling, for the company certainly needed file closers badly enough. He also set a bad example for the men. Toward the close of the drill, one of the corporals was put under arrest for impudence. The action of this non-commissioned officer should have warranted this step being taken long before it was, but his previous shortcomings met with no correction by the instructor, and this, in all probability, made him bold. The drill was certainly not a success.

Co. K, 13th Regt., Capt. Luscomb, assembled for drill on the evening of Dec. 2, the turnout being 30 files double rank exclusive of guidons and file closers. The officers—Capt. Luscomb, 1st Lieut. Geo. W. Rodgers and 2d Lieut. W. H. Lux—were all present for duty. The company was formed by 1st Sergt. Pearson and reported to the captain in good shape. The men were instructed for the first time in the loadings and firings by numbers as laid down in the new drill. It was well executed, the firings being particularly good. The men were instructed to depress the muzzle of the piece in loading. The manual for loading and firing in the new regulation is laid down for the Springfield rifle, as it was in Upton's tactics, and we are of opinion that organizations using the Remington rifle should not depress the muzzle in loading but keep it at the height of the chin in accordance with the orders issued to this effect for the Remington rifle, which have not been revoked. Depressing the Remington rifle in loading is unnecessary, while it is necessary in the Springfield. The company were marched in column of fours and in line, executed left front into line, on left into line, etc., and executed several movements by platoons. Some of the movements were in double time and were all executed with promptness and precision. The manual on the march and at a halt was very good. The intervals between men were well kept and the men covered well. A short drill in extended order concluded the work of the evening. This was only the second attempt of the company in this drill, but they seem to have readily grasped the practical demands of the instruction laid down. The deployments and rallies were promptly executed and the firing line reinforced quickly and well handled. When firing and the men are ordered to the rear, or to rally, they should not cease firing, unless the command is given. This was at once corrected by the captain, as were several minor errors during the evening, as soon as committed. The intervals on the firing line on the right were not as well kept as they might have been, being rather too close. This, however, will be rectified after more practice. The company is composed of a very intelligent body of men and is exceptionally well officered. The progress made in the new drill reflects great credit on the company. Following the good work of the evening came an enjoyable "star" in the gymnasium. There was a clever bout with the gloves with Messrs. Bent and Tarter, two bantam weights, who were by no means chickens. Messrs. Powers and Blazer obliged with several solos, which were deservedly encored. Mr. Charles Belger swung several pairs of Indian clubs with great dexterity. Messrs. Depp and Ernst caused considerable amusement with their exhibition of the enjoyable "star" in the gymnasium, and although heavy blows were aimed, no one was hurt. Some very clever banjo playing, singing and stump speaking were done by Messrs. Miller and Martin, two talented "colored gentlemen." It was a very enjoyable stag, and the committee in charge showed good judgment.

#### RIFLE PRACTICE STATE OF NEW YORK.

From the records of the Department of Rifle Practice, in charge of Brig.-Gen. Charles F. Rohrer, it is shown that the aggregate number of marksmen who qualified during the year 1891 is 5,760, of whom 322 are sharpshooters. The gain in marksmen over the year 1890 is 676, and the increase of sharpshooters is 68. The gain in marksmen shows itself in every brigade in the State and demonstrates that interest in rifle shooting is growing. Below we give the figures for each brigade for the years 1891 and 1890:

FIRST BRIGADE.				SECOND BRIGADE.			
Brig.-Gen. L. F. Fitzgerald.				Brig.-Gen. James McLeer.			
Hdqrs.	1891.	1890.		Hdqrs.	1891.	1890.	
7th Regt.	1047	1014	13th Regt.	222	180		
8th Regt.	76	75	14th Regt.	81	85		
9th Regt.	178	170	23d Regt.	372	536		
12th Regt.	286	237	28d Regt.	43	57		
23d Regt.	177	167	47th Regt.	128	135		
60th Regt.	123	86	17th Sep. Co.	24	23		
71st Regt.	169	106					
Troop A.	82	41			1076	1026	
	2177	1944					
THIRD BRIGADE.				FOURTH BRIGADE.			
Brig.-Gen. R. S. Oliver.				Brig.-Gen. P. C. Doyle.			
Hdqrs.	1891.	1890.		Hdqrs.	1891.	1890.	
16th Battalion.	113	117	65th Regt.	118	102		
Sep. Cos.	1164	910	74th Regt.	178	162		
	1277	1024	Sep. Cos.	419	338		
				716	557		
GRAND TOTAL.							
General Staff, supernumeraries, etc.		1891.	1890.				
1st Brigade.		2177	1944				
2d Brigade.		1076	1026				
3d Brigade.		1272	1034				
4th Brigade.		716	557				
Totals.		5240	4561				

The leading twenty companies, the winners of the brigade prizes, and the standing of each regiment, with figure of merit, we reserve until next week, as these records have not been officially verified, and it is unwise to publish them until this is done. This work is very carefully done in the Department of Rifle Practice, as is attested by the fact that only one minor error has occurred in the figures in nine years. The marksmen's badges for the different organizations were sent out this week, which promptly will admit of the winners receiving same as soon as the commanders of their organizations see fit to present them.

There is much room for improvement in the method of conducting the rifle practice in this State, as mentioned in these columns for years past. It is hoped next year will see a radical change in this respect, chief among which should be a stringent measure to prevent the "substitute" fraud, which is known to have existed for some years, and added greatly to the increase of marksmen—"on paper." Another important change should be the giving of all members of the Guard an equal chance to qualify as a sharpshooter. At present a man parading with his organization for rifle practice is given no opportunity whatsoever to qualify as a sharpshooter, but is forced to go to Creedmoor range at his own expense and enter a match. As a large percentage of men have to lose a day's pay when absent from work, which with other expenses at Creedmoor, would mean a loss of something like \$5, which comparatively few men can afford to lose, especially when other demands of time and money for military duty is taken into consideration, it is manifestly unfair and against the interest of the service to put it only in the power of the few to qualify as sharpshooters. It should also be made a rule that all qualifications as marksmen be made on the days the regiment parades for rifle practice. The rule that each man should use his own rifle (which is now ignored) should be enforced, and this can only be done by the scorers recording the number of the rifle used on the score card.

#### INSPECTION OF THE ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

Extract from the Report of Capt. E. G. Mathey, 7th Can. U. S. A., to the Inspector-General of the Army.

The books of the brigade staff were not inspected, as no request was made for an inspection.

Brigade drills, firings, reviews and parades, good. The bands were not consolidated.

1st Infantry, Col. C. R. E. Koch.—Arms and accoutrements were in serviceable condition. The clothing and equipments were in fair order. The officers and men manifested great interest in their duties. Discipline very good; military courtesies generally observed. Co. E and G presented a particularly good appearance at inspection. The police of the camp was excellent. Guard duty fairly well performed. Battalion drills well executed. Guard mountings, parades, etc., very good. The Gatling gun detachment belonging to this regiment is an efficient one. The regiment had an efficient hospital detachment. The books of the regiment presented a neat appearance. The regimental descriptive book and the field order book, with duplicating process, designed by Adjutant Deremer, are well adapted for use in the Army. Quartermaster Bell, aside from being an efficient officer, is a general favorite.

2d Infantry, Col. L. S. Judd.—Arms and accoutrements were in serviceable condition. The clothing and equipments were in fair order. The officers and men manifested great interest in their duties. Discipline very good. Military courtesies generally observed. Co. A and G presented a particularly good appearance at inspection, and Co. C is worthy of special mention, it being the best appearing company inspected. The police of the camp was very good. Guard duty fairly well performed. Battalion drills well executed. Guard mountings, parades, etc., very good. The books of the regiment are well kept and presented a neat appearance.

3d Infantry, Col. T. G. Lawler.—Arms and accoutrements, with some exceptions, were in serviceable condition. The clothing and equipments, part new, were in fair order. Discipline fair. Military courtesies observed by the majority. The officers and men, with few exceptions, manifested interest in their duties. Co. C was the best appearing one of this regiment. The police of the camp could have been better. Guard duty fairly performed. Battalion drills showed improvement during the week. Guard mounting, parades, etc., very good.

Battery D, Capt. E. P. Tobey.—Guns and accoutrements were in serviceable condition; the harness old and worn. The clothing and equipments were in fair order. The officers and men manifested great interest in their duties. Discipline very good. Military courtesies generally observed. The police of the camp excellent. Drills with 12-pounders, mounted, very good. Parades, reviews, etc., very good. Morning and evening guns were fired.

Second Brigade.—Books of the brigade presented a handsome appearance. Brigade drills, none; reviews and parades, good.

6th Infantry, Col. William Clendenen.—Arms and accoutrements were in serviceable condition. The clothing and equipments were in fair order. The officers and men manifested great interest in their duties. Discipline very good. Military courtesies fairly well observed. Co. F presented a particularly good appearance at inspection and on drill. The police of the camp was good. Guard duty fairly well performed. Battalion drills, guard mountings, parades, etc., very good. The field and staff had a mess, while the line officers mess with their men.

5th Infantry, Col. James S. Culver.—Arms and accoutrements were in serviceable condition; the clothing and equipments in fair order. The officers and men manifested great interest in their duties. Discipline very good. Military courtesies fairly well observed. Co. D presented a particularly good appearance at inspection. The police of the camp was good. Guard duty fairly well performed. Battalion drills, guard mountings, parades, etc., very good.

Battery A, Capt. P. O. Yeager.—Guns and accoutrements were in serviceable condition; the clothing and equipments in fair order. The officers and men manifested great interest in their duties. Discipline very good. Military courtesies fairly well observed. The police of the camp was good. Drills, mounted, with 3 inch Rodmans, very good. The men used their own blankets for saddle blankets. Parades, reviews, etc., very good. Morning and evening guns were fired.

Troop B, Capt. William P. Butler, marched 80 miles in two days. Horses, saddles, carbines and breeches in serviceable condition. Clothing and equipments in fair order. The officers and men manifested great interest in their duties. Discipline very good. Military courtesies well observed. Camp police very good. Drills, parades, reviews, etc., very good.

The Illinois National Guard in its entirety is a fine body of men who have made very creditable progress during the past; and the earnest endeavor of officers and enlisted men to comprehend and faithfully discharge their duties cannot be too highly commended. Aside from that relation wherein it stands ready to act in the local enforcement of the law, it fulfills its highest mission in proportion as it becomes what its name implies, a National Guard trained and ready to respond when called upon in defence of the country. It is therefore pleasing to note the decadence of the ornamental features of the State troops, and the elimination of the display element, there being at the same time a corresponding growth in a more thorough knowledge of practical military duties. The improvement in the future will be less apparent on the surface, but more deeply imbedded.

Volunteer regiments of infantry can be rendered fairly effective in a fraction of the time required to develop either of the other arms of the service, and it would therefore seem that more attention should be given to the organization and care of battalions of cavalry and batteries of artillery, which, under skilled officers, would be a most valuable addition to the Illinois National Guard. Small bodies of men should be instructed in all departments and exercised in their duties during the annual encampment. The personnel of the force is subject to such constant change by reason of the removal of men from jurisdiction, expiration of term of service, and other causes, that the

regimental commanders find themselves each succeeding year in camp with a body of men, a very large proportion of whom have had no previous training in field duties. It becomes therefore necessary to repeat very much of the preliminary instruction of the year previous, and the tour is well advanced before the troops are sufficiently familiar with their duties to receive to any extent more advanced instruction. The efforts of regimental commanders should for this reason be to insure a uniformity of instruction during the year preceding the tour, and it should be the duty of each company commander to bring his company to the annual encampment prepared to intelligently cooperate with the other companies of his regiment, and to rectify, as it were, the lessons of the year in this annual class. As the regimental commander is held strictly responsible for the efficiency of his command, he should be given the freest opportunity to test the result of his year's efforts according to his own methods without being hampered by the action or inaction of adverse higher authority.

Again, unless the brigade drills are of sufficient magnitude to approach the dignity of manoeuvres, they consume by tedious formations valuable time, and render no equivalent as far as the mass are concerned, the movements requiring but the knowledge of elementary company drill. Where there are in an encampment as large a number of companies as a brigade it is difficult, if not impossible, for the officer ordered by the Secretary of War to attend to and devote, when requested, sufficient time to each to be of any lasting practical benefit. When, on the contrary, a week is allowed each regiment, more satisfactory results may be obtained for all concerned.

In view of the foregoing general reasons it would seem that for the present, at least, the encampment by regiment would be productive of better results, and it is therefore so recommended.

There should be also a system of examinations for promotion, and a method of retiring undesirable officers.

In conclusion I wish to express my sincere appreciation and personal thanks to Hon. Joseph W. Fifer, Governor of Illinois; Adjutant General Jasper N. Reese, Col. J. C. Bell, Major Q. M. General, and the other officers of the Illinois Nat'l Guard in general, for many courtesies received at their hands during the tour.

I desire also to tender special thanks to 1st Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, U. S. Army, retired, for kindly personal assistance. Also to Col. Theo. Ewert of the Adjutant General's office, for useful data and general information promptly and cheerfully given.

#### NAVAL RESERVE.

The two new batteries of the Naval Reserve in Rochester, N. Y., elected their officers Nov. 23, as follows:

Canoe Club Battery.—Lieutenant, James M. Angle; Junior Lieutenant, George J. French; First Ensign, W. C. Powers; Second Ensign, Cortland Avery. The members of the battery are: Frank N. Ames, Frank F. Andrews, James M. Angle, Cortland Avery, Grant W. Buell, Arthur B. Cowles, Avery B. Dodge, George J. French, Robert T. French, Edson French, George B. Harris, Frederick R. Harris, Charles L. Hoyt, Charles M. Hines, Herbert S. Lamkin, John Louth, William H. Martin, David G. Meyer, Newman Nobles, William C. Powers, Sidney B. Perkins, Albert T. Phelps, Harry G. Payne, Frank L. Rousseau, John M. Smith, W. Stuart Smith, Charles S. Smith, Frederick L. Smith, M. Van Valkenburg, F. V. Veburg, Herbert J. Wilson, C. F. Wolters, Harry A. Williamson, D. J. Wolver.

Yacht Club Battery.—Lieut. Edward N. Walbridge; Junior Lieut. Frank M. Enck; First Ensign, J. J. Leary; Second Ensign, R. I. Low; honorary member, Donald McNaughton. Members of the battery: Julius S. Austin, George L. Burgess, Albert S. Beards, Rochester Cuming, William G. Cushman, William F. Cronk, William J. Daningberg, Charles D. Drake, Frank M. Enck, John M. French, O. C. Hardege, Stevens M. Headley, Eugene E. Hall, Wallace J. Herriman, Thomas W. Keesland, R. L. Low, J. J. Leary, William T. Mackie, Harvey H. Norris, Francis J. Nugent, Joseph Naur, T. T. O'Connor, George C. Perry, Thomas L. Quigley, F. B. Roader, F. J. Shirley, Henry F. Sweet, E. M. Sunderland, Charles H. Saunders, Joseph A. Shearer, C. E. H. Vary, Charles Van Voorhis, E. N. Walbridge, Thomas B. Wilburn, Jr., J. P. Willard, William P. Wolfe, William F. Zahndt.

Col. McKean, A. A. G. president, and Senator McNaughton made some congratulatory remarks. The progress and popularity of the Volunteer Naval Reserve movement which has taken so firm a hold in New York and Boston, and is already spread thence into Rhode Island and Connecticut, form the subject of a special article in Sunday's Tribune. It says: "The movement is a thoroughly sound one and is in good hands, and is sure to grow into a great success."

We are indebted to Adj.-Gen. James D. Glenn, of North Carolina, for the information that under authority given in General Orders No. 10, Sept. 23, 1891, they have organized in North Carolina a battalion of naval artillery, known as the 1st Battalion Naval Artillery. It is 115 strong, consisting of two batteries; they are fully uniformed and will soon be armed with Gatling guns, 3 in. B. L. rifles, as well as the Lee magazine rifle and revolvers. It will be a first-class organization, commanded by Lt.-Comdr. S. W. Cramer, a graduate of U. S. N. A.

Commissions have been issued to the following officers by G. O. No. 13, Oct. 24, 1891, assigned to said battalion, and they will take rank in their grade in the order named: Lieut.-Comdr. and Major Stuart W. Cramer, Lieuts. (senior grade) D. E. Allen, captain Bat. A; B. R. Smith, captain Bat. B; Joseph Graham, M. D., to be surgeon and lieutenant senior grade and captain; Rev. J. B. Cheshire, D. D., to be chaplain and lieutenant senior grade and captain, all to rank from Sept. 23, 1891. H. H. Orr, lieutenant junior grade and 1st lieutenant, to be adjutant, with rank from June 12, 1895; Lieuts. (junior grade) C. L. Hunter, 1st lieutenant Bat. B; J. Frank Wilkes, 1st lieutenant Bat. A; Ensigns M. P. Pegram, Jr., 2d lieutenant Bat. A; Chas. M. Carson and Paul Bigelo, 2d lieutenants Bat. B; W. B. Dowd, 2d lieutenant Bat. A, all with rank from Sept. 23, 1891.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

An election was held on Tuesday, Dec. 1, by the members of Co. C, Naval Battalion, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation and discharge of Lieut. Wm. M. Wood. Lieut. (J. G.) Jas. L. Carter was elected to fill the vacancy. Ensign Alfred H. Bond was elected a lieutenant (J. G.) to fill vacancy caused by promotion of Lieut. Carter, and Boat-swain's Mate Henry D. Leary was elected ensign to fill vacancy caused by promotion of Ensign Bond. Lieut. Commanding Carter served as an officer during the rebellion and is a graduate of Annapolis. The boat-swain's mates from the U. S. S. Wabash







close on December 5, with C. J. Leach, Secretary, P. O. Box 5311, New York. The events which are open to all amateurs are 60 yard dash, 300 yard run, 220 yard hurdle, one mile run, one mile walk, two mile safety bicycle, all handicaps, and a half mile novice race, scratch. There will also be a heavy marching order contest and obstacle race open to members of the regiment. A reception with dancing will follow the games, which promise to be as successful as those heretofore given by the club, and for which they are justly celebrated. At the games given on April 15, 1891, the number of entries was 576, which is unprecedented in armory games and among the largest meetings in the history of amateur athletics.

#### PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A selected list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, by MUNN AND CO., Patent Attorneys, 361 Broadway, New York City, all bearing date of Dec. 1, 1891:

Albert H. Morris, Brooklyn, N. Y., Screw Propeller. 464,032.  
George R. Bartlett, Anaconda, Mont., Breechloading Shotgun. 464,060.  
Sylvanus M. Tyrrell, Grand Crossing, Ill., Breechloading Cannon. 464,069.  
Alfred R. J. Von Wehstedt, Vienna, Austria-Hungary, Cleaning-rod for Fire-arms. 464,090.  
Joseph Conner, New York, N. Y., Gun-lock. 464,218.  
William H. Beebler, Baltimore, Md., Instrument for Taking Nautical Observations. 464,241.  
John H. Barlow, New Haven, Conn., Bullet-sizer. 464,311.  
John W. Williams, Portsmouth, Va., Propelling and steering boats. 464,408.



IDEAL BULLET SIZER.

Patented Dec. 1, 1891.

It belongs wholly to the individual genius of the commander to direct his lines of operation in such a manner as to embrace a vast whole; and to be able, at the proper time, to take advantage of all the events and circumstances which succeed each other so rapidly in the field of battle.—Ney.

THE IDEAL MANUFACTURING CO., of New Haven, Conn., have just received letters patent on a new and useful implement for sizing bullets. It is made so that dies of any calibre can be used in it. It will be noticed (see cut) that the die swings upon centres, which are located near the top, the pressure punch is also swung upon a pivot which, while forcing the bullet through the die will keep it in perfect alignment with the pressure. This construction also permits the placing of the die near the joint, thereby giving the required power with shorter levers, which makes the tool a handy and convenient length. The tool will be the same for all calibres. The die only being made for the calibre desired, they will be interchangeable and for all standard sizes, from .22 to .50 calibre. The value of this tool will be appreciated by those who have arms of different calibres, or those who may desire bullets of a special diameter. Owing to the difference in the shrinkage of bullet metals composed of lead and tin in different proportions, it is advisable to have moulds made large enough to accommodate the various mixtures and size the bullets after being cast, which makes them perfectly round and of the exact diameter. Riflemen desirous of lighter or heavier bullets than are manufactured for their arms, may select those that are a trifle large and size them to diameter wanted, thus saving the expense of a special mold.

A plea of guilty has been held by the highest official authority not to preclude the production on the part of the prisoner of evidence as to fact, as well as character. Upon the same principle a prisoner pleading guilty is not debarred from cross-examining the witnesses for the prosecution.—Simmons.

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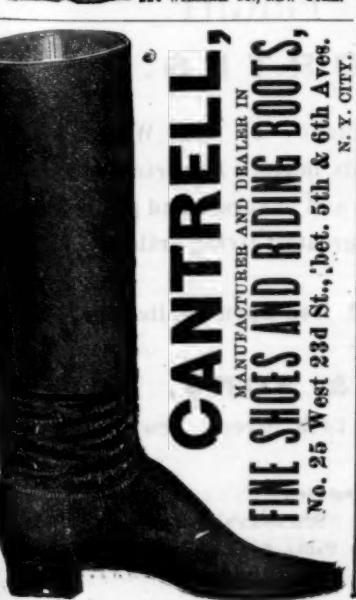
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**DURING** the trial of Lieut. J. H. Lowry, India Staff Corps, accused of cheating at cards, there was a discussion as to whether the rules of poker would not admit of his dealing cards to himself from the bottom and centre of the pack, as he was accused of doing. A book of rules of the game was put in evidence. It was held for the accused that such dealing was equivalent to a revoked whist and was merely a breach of the rules and not necessarily unfair. Lieut. Lowry was acquitted.

**CORRUGATED FURNACES** are rapidly gaining favor in every industry, and the Continental Iron Works, of Brooklyn, N. Y., find orders coming in freely for them. The Lake Erie Boiler Works, of Buffalo, recently ordered six, to be used in the new boilers they are constructing for the Metropolitan Elevated Railway of New York City.

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#### BIRTHS.

**HUGO.**—At Silver City, N. M., November 7, to the wife of Charles V. Hugo, son of Wm. H. Hugo, late 1st Lieutenant U. S. Army, a daughter.

**JOHNSON.**—At Red Rock, Pa., Oct. 20, to Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Johnson, a son—**ARTHUR READ JOHNSON**.

#### MARRIED.

**BALL—FAUNTLEROY.**—At Richmond, Va., Nov. 23, Asst. Surgeon R. R. Ball, U. S. Army, to Miss Annie Magill Fauntleeroy.

**DESLER—SILVEY.**—At St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., Nov. 25, Mr. Frederick Desler to Miss Fanny Silvey, daughter of the late Brevet Lieut. Colonel William Silvey, Major 5th U. S. Artillery.

**POYER—PORTER.**—At Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 1, Bosian John M. Poyer, U. S. Navy, to Miss Emma Wagener Porter, daughter of Dr. George W. Porter.

**WILSON—BILLINGS.**—At St. John's Church, Georgetown, D. C., Nov. 25, Mr. William Hanna Wilson to Miss Kate Sherman Billings, daughter of Colonel John S. Billings, Surgeon, U. S. Army.

#### DIED.

**CLARK.**—At Lowell, Mass., Dec. 1, Lieut. EDWARD R. CLARK, U. S. Army, retired.

**HUGO.**—At Silver City, N. M., Nov. 10, infant daughter of Charles Victor and Caroline H. Hugo, and granddaughter of Wm. H. Hugo, late 1st Lieut. U. S. Army.

**HUGO.**—At Silver City, N. M., November 14, CAROLINE HITCHCOCK, wife of Charles V. Hugo, and daughter-in-law of Major Wm. H. Hugo, late 1st Lieut. U. S. Army, aged 28 years.

**MCKEE.**—Suddenly, at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., Dec. 1, Major GEORGE W. MCKEE, Ordnance Department, U. S. A.

**PARKER.**—At Castine, Me., December 2, Captain J. H. PARKER, U. S. R. M.

**PIERCE.**—At Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 23, WARREN PIERCE, only son of the late Captain Henry Hubbard Pierce, U. S. Army.

**RONCKENDORF.**—At the Grand Hotel, New York City, Nov. 27, Commodore WILLIAM RONCKENDORF, U. S. Navy, retired.

**STARR.**—At Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 23, Colonel SAMUEL H. STARR, U. S. Army, retired.

**SWIFT.**—At Geneva, N. Y., Nov. 29, ISABELLA FITZTHUM, widow of Commodore J. W. Swift, U. S. N., in the 81st year of her age.

**THOMPSON.**—At Chicago, Nov. 25, Colonel WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON, formerly Paymaster, U. S. Army.

**WALTER.**—Nov. 28, at his residence, 13 Hereford street, Boston, of typhoid ducumonia, HOWARD WALTER, aged 44.

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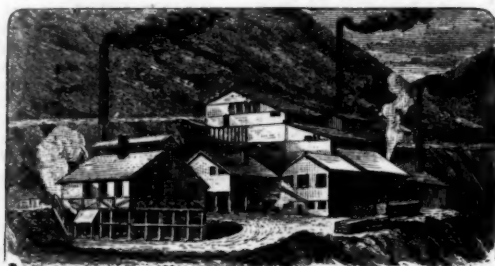
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